THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

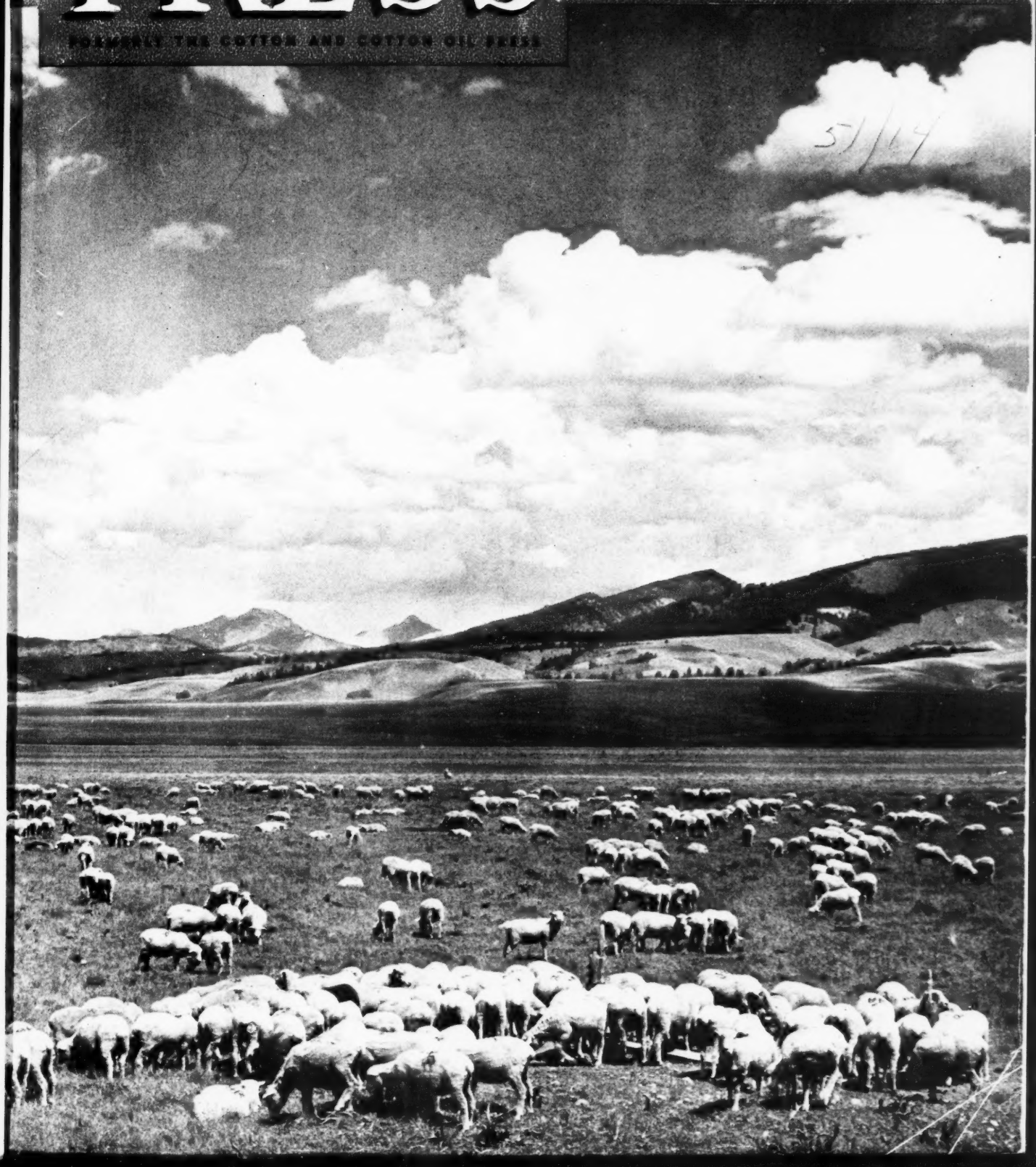
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

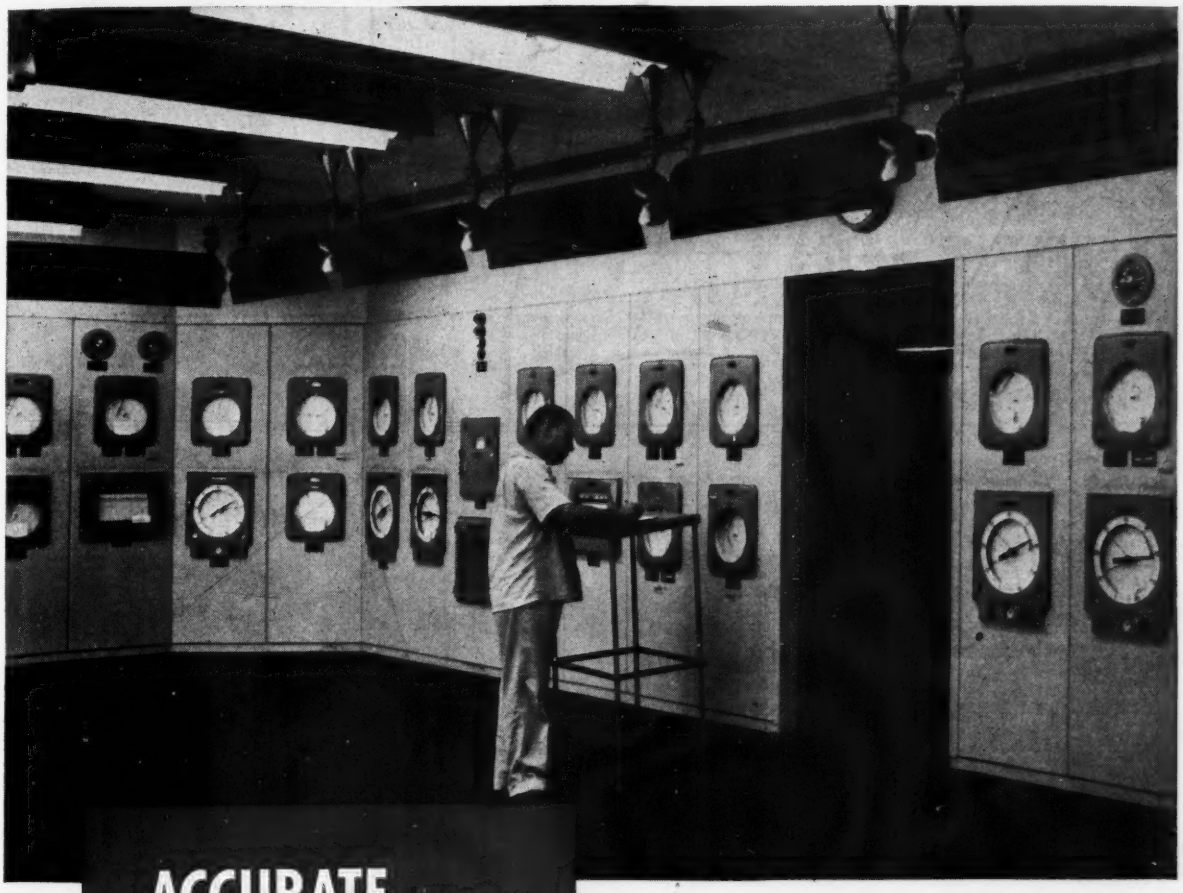
51st YEAR

JULY 8, 1950

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897



ACCURATE control of the quality and purity of Amsco solvents is assured by complex scientific instruments, which regulate refining conditions with a precision far beyond that possible by hand control.

Pick the solvent that fills your needs exactly and economically. Amsco can deliver it anywhere in the U.S.A. from strategically located refineries, bulk plants and distribution centers.

If you need technical assistance, or a special solvent, Amsco has 27 years of experience, concentrated in the solvent business, to apply against your problem.

Samples, technical data and prices available on request. Write our Chicago office, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Dept. CG-10.

The most complete line of petroleum-base solvents . . .

- Amsco Textile Spirits
- Amsco Rubber Solvent
- Amsco Special Textile Spirits
- Amsco Lactol Spirits
- Amsco Special Naphtholite (VM&P)
- Amsco Super Naphtholite
- Amsco Naphthol Mineral Spirits
- Amsco Mineral Spirits
- Amsco Stoddard Solvent
- Amsco #46 Spirits
- Amsco Hi-Flash Mineral Spirits
- Amsco #140 Solvent
- Amsco #460 Solvent
- Amsco Retardsol
- Amsco Extraction Solvents
  - Amsco Pentane
  - Amsco Iso Hexanes
  - Amsco Hexane
  - Amsco Iso Heptanes
  - Amsco Heptane
  - Amsco Iso Octanes
  - Amsco Octane
  - Amsco Petroleum Ether (30-60)
- Amsco Solv A
- Amsco Solv A-80
- Amsco Toluol
- Amsco Solv B
- Amsco Solv B-90
- Amsco Xylol
- Amsco Solv C
- Amsco Solv D
- Amsco Solv E
- Amsco Solv F
- Amsco Solv F-80
- Amsco Hi-Flash Naphtha
- Amsco Super Hi-Flash Naphtha

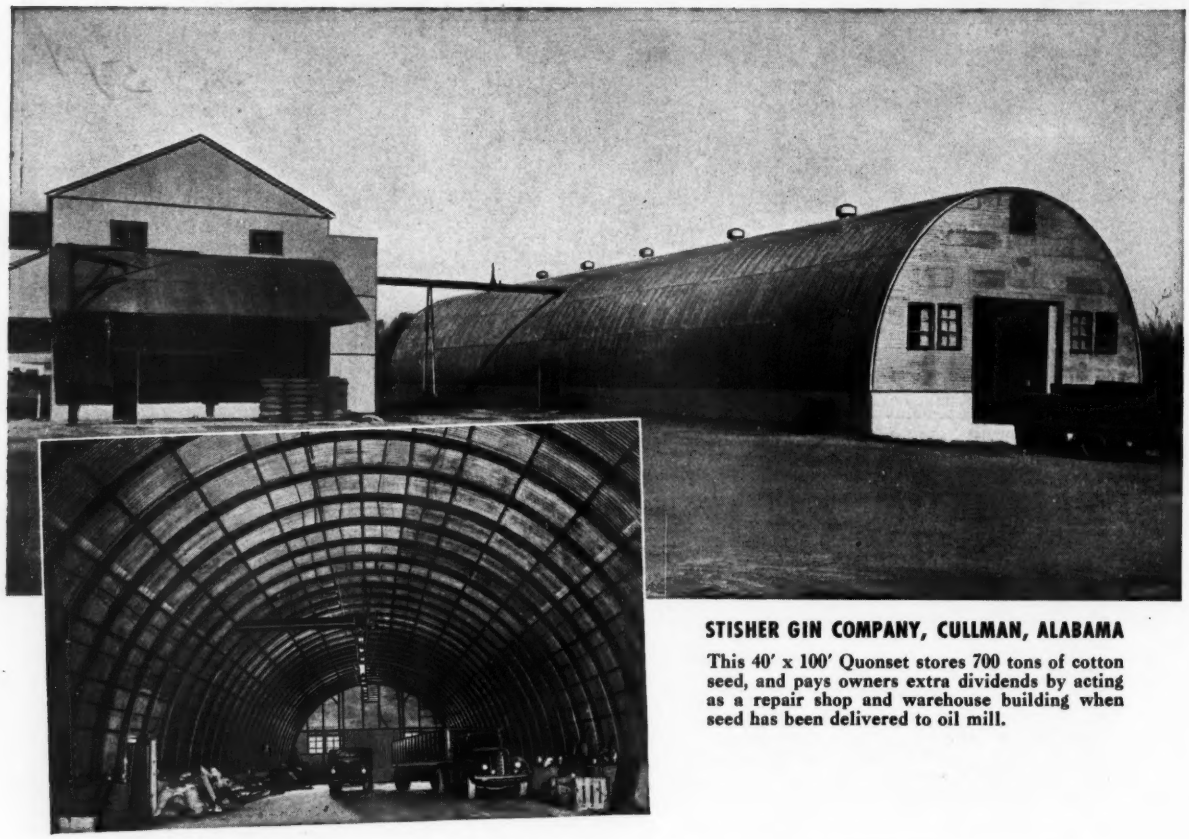
AMERICAN MINERAL SPIRITS COMPANY

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES

Atlanta • Boston • Buffalo • Carteret, N. J. • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Fort Wayne
Grand Rapids • Houston • Indianapolis • Milwaukee • New Orleans • Philadelphia
Portland • Providence • San Diego • San Francisco • St. Louis • Toledo • Toronto

How Stran-Steel Quonsets

LEVEL THE WAY TO GREATER PROFITS WITH HORIZONTAL COTTON SEED STORAGE



STISHER GIN COMPANY, CULLMAN, ALABAMA

This 40′ x 100′ Quonset stores 700 tons of cotton seed, and pays owners extra dividends by acting as a repair shop and warehouse building when seed has been delivered to oil mill.

Today enterprising ginners, like the Stisher Gin Company, are enlarging their trading areas and increasing year-round profits thanks to a new conception of *horizontal storage* provided by all-steel Quonsets. For Quonsets permit different types of *quickly accessible horizontal* storage under one roof—offer any-length flexibility, plus the extra storage space of clear-span design. Quonsets are *fire-safe* and wind-resistant . . . framed with N-A-X alloy steel for lasting durability. For details, fill out and mail this coupon—

GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION

Stran-Steel Division • Ecorse, Detroit 29, Michigan

UNIT OF NATIONAL STEEL CORPORATION

YOU NAIL TO STRAN STEEL FRAMING

Stran-Steel and Quonset Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

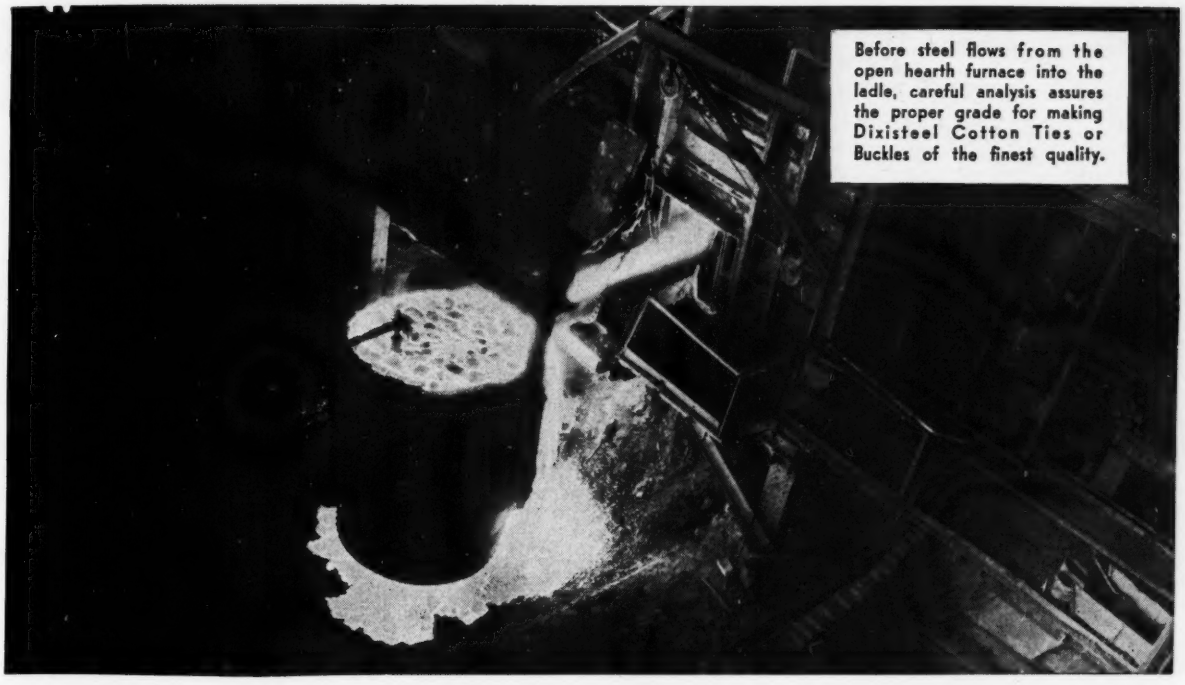
GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION
Stran-Steel Division
Ecorse, Detroit 29, Michigan

Gentlemen: Please have your representative call with full details on Quonsets for horizontal storage, cotton houses, etc.

Name_____

Address _____

_____



Before steel flows from the open hearth furnace into the ladle, careful analysis assures the proper grade for making Dixisteel Cotton Ties or Buckles of the finest quality.

Steel is graded, too!

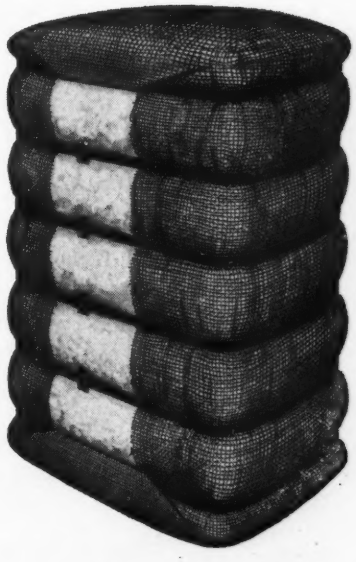
Just as certain grades of cotton are required for different fabrics, so are certain grades of steel required for different steel products.

The steel that is used to make Dixisteel Cotton Ties and Buckles is made especially for those products. And it is rolled in our own mills, where ties have been a specialty for nearly fifty years.

When it comes to ties and buckles, ginners know from long experience that they can depend on Dixisteel.

Standard bundles of Dixisteel Ties weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties — each 11½ feet in length, 15/16-inches wide and of approximately 19½ gauge thickness. Thirty Dixisteel Buckles are firmly attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound Dixisteel Ties are also available. They vary from 45-pound ties only in thickness. Both weights are available with or without buckles.

Specify Dixisteel Cotton Ties and Buckles and be sure of uniform quality, strength, durability and finish.



DIXISTEEL BUCKLES *made to bear the brunt*

The buckle gets the business when the press is opened, for it bears the brunt of the stress and strain. That is why buckles are so important to ginners. Dixisteel Buckles are made from special-analysis steel to withstand the strain and pull. They won't give way or cut the tie.

Scientifically designed, Dixisteel Buckles thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Available with Dixisteel Ties or separately in kegs or carload lots. Specify Dixisteel Buckles and be safe!

DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

MAKERS OF DIXISTEEL SINCE 1901

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Laugh IT OFF

"Stand behind your lover," said the Scotchman to his unfaithful wife. "I'm going to shoot you both."

• • •

Aunt Lena was punctuating the preacher's sermon with "Amen" and "Praise be" as he lit into every sin from murder to shooting craps. Then the parson moved against snuff dipping and Aunt Lena explained to her neighbor indignantly, "There now! He's done gone stopped preachin' and gone to meddlin'!"

• • •

"Hey," came the voice over the phone. "Is this the Delaware River Bridge Commission?"
"Yes, it is."
"Well, tell me. What is a small slam worth on a bid of three no trump?"

• • •

"I never felt so punk in all my life."
"Do any drinking last night?"
"Yes, and when I went to bed I felt fine. But when I woke up I felt terrible. It was the sleep that did it."

• • •

"Might this package belong to you?" the postmaster asked. "The name on it is obliterated."
"It can't be mine," the young man replied. "My name is McGonigle."

• • •

An old colored man was complaining about the railroad refusing to pay for his mule which had been killed by a train.
"Dey won't pay for my mule. Dey won't even gimme back my rope."
"What rope?"
"Why, suh, de rope ah done used to tie de mule on de track."

• • •

He: You're Mae West, aren't you?
She: I should say not. I'm June West —thirty days warmer than Mae.

• • •

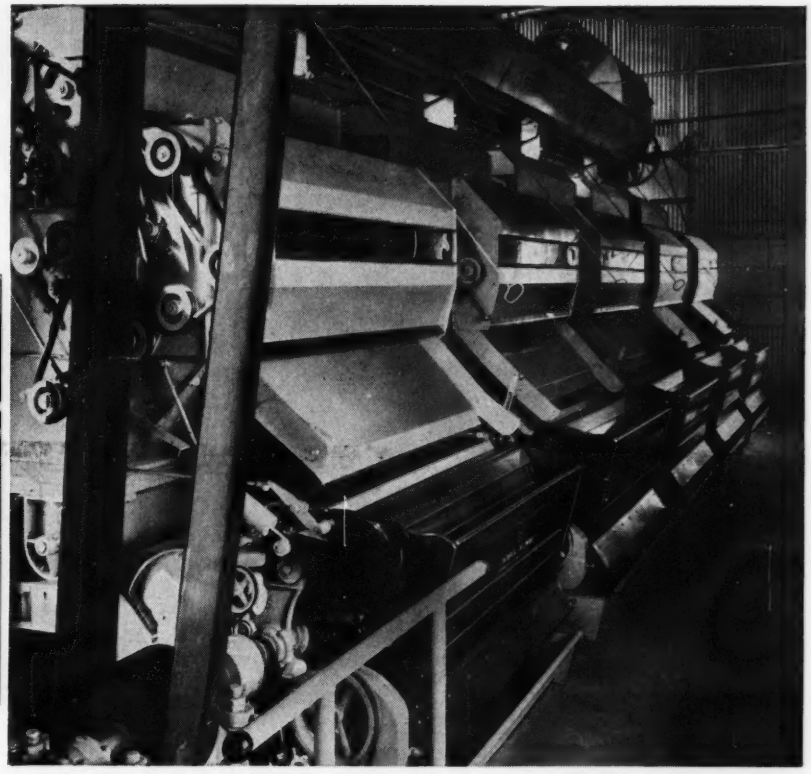
"Why do you say marriage is like a hot bath?"
"Because by the time you get used to it, it's not so hot."

• • •

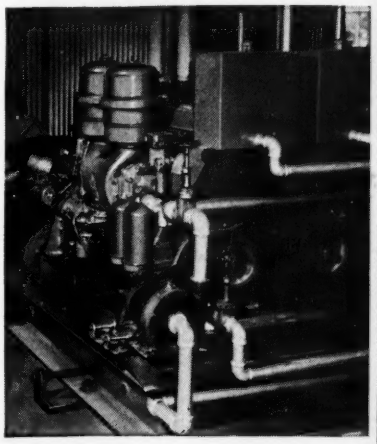
Young mother, to neighbor: "My son always has his shirttail flapping, and your four sons are always dressed so neatly with their shirts neatly tucked in. How do you manage it?"
Neighbor: "Oh, it's really very simple. I just take all their shirts and sew an edging of lace around the bottom."

• • •

Friend: My wife can be an angel when she wants to be.
Man: Mine, too; any time, now.
Friend: So you finally consented to teach your wife to drive?
Man: Yes, I need a new car anyway.



● *A GM Series 71 Diesel Twin 6 drives a Continental 5-80 gin, cleaning and drying equipment. Line shaft speed, 650 RPM. Installation by Stewart & Stevenson Services.*



Record Turnout

10,350 bales of cotton ginned in one season with a 5-stand plant—that's the record made by Peoples Gin Company of Taft, Texas last year.

One reason for the high turnout of this modern gin is its General Motors Diesel power. Manager C. P. Rosson, a veteran of 32 years' experience in ginning, looked around carefully when he planned his new plant and decided GM Diesel was "the best buy for the money." He'd heard it was powerful, easy to start, cost less to run and less to maintain.

Now he has figures to prove it—production of 8 bales an hour using 1½ gallons of fuel per bale at 11¾ cents per gallon. It figures to 18 cents per bale —about half what it cost in the old plant.

If you're looking for a way to cut costs—and who isn't—make it a point to look at the GM Series 71 Diesel engine. There's a range of models to suit your exact power needs. Further information—as well as specialized help in engineering your particular installation—are yours for the asking. Consult your local GM Diesel distributor.

DETROIT DIESEL ENGINE DIVISION

SINGLE ENGINES.. Up to 200 H.P. **DETROIT 28, MICHIGAN** MULTIPLE UNITS.. Up to 800 H.P.

GENERAL MOTORS

GM GENERAL MOTORS DIESEL POWER

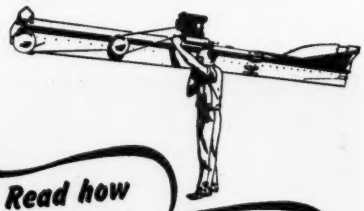
DIESEL BRAWN WITHOUT THE BULK

E. F. Craven Company, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., MONTGOMERY 1, ALABAMA
Taylor Machine Works, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
Blalock Machinery & Supply Co, ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA
George Engine Co., Inc., HARVEY, LOUISIANA
Lewis-Diesel Engine Company, MEMPHIS 2, TENNESSEE
Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
Armstrong Equipment Co., BIRMINGHAM 1, ALABAMA
Equipment Supply Company, Inc., EL PASO, TEXAS
Diesel Power Co., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
Bell-Lott Road Machinery Co, WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
Empire Machinery Co., Ltd., ODESSA, TEXAS
Nixon Machinery & Supply Co., Inc., CHATTANOOGA 1, TENNESSEE
Haynes Machinery Co, PLAINVIEW, TEXAS
United Tool & Valve Repair Co., SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

portable HARVEST-HANDLER ELEVATOR

moves fuzzy cotton seed quickly, economically

J. L. Gassaway
Seed Processor
Waco, Texas



Read how we do it down Waco way!

The Belt Corporation
7378 Stahl Road
Orient, Ohio

Gentlemen:

In the past few months we have culled and ceresan treated more than 36,000 bushels of fuzzy cotton seed for the Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Your Harvest-Handler elevator really does a job moving 600 to 1,000 bushels of cotton seed per hour. Works fine, too, handling grain and beans. Its extra light weight makes it easy to move into the various operating positions.

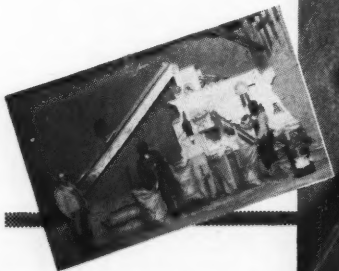
Personally, I consider the Harvest-Handler a real contribution to farming and of real value to farmers interested in saving a lot of time and labor costs.

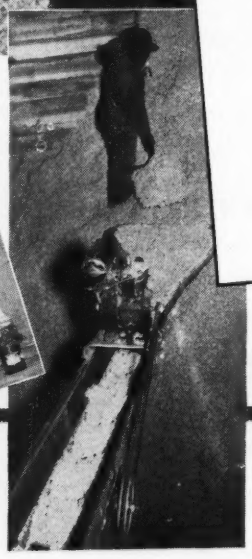
Yours truly,

J. L. Gassaway

J. L. Gassaway

Interior views of the seed house, Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Note Harvest-Handler in operation.





Distributor in Georgia: Lovett & Tharpe Hardware Company, Inc., Dublin, Ga.

Write direct to the Belt Corporation for FREE literature on the Harvest-Handler, or contact Petway Clipper Co., Waco, for name of nearest Harvest-Handler dealer.

BELT

THE BELT CORPORATION

7378 Stahl Road Orient, Ohio

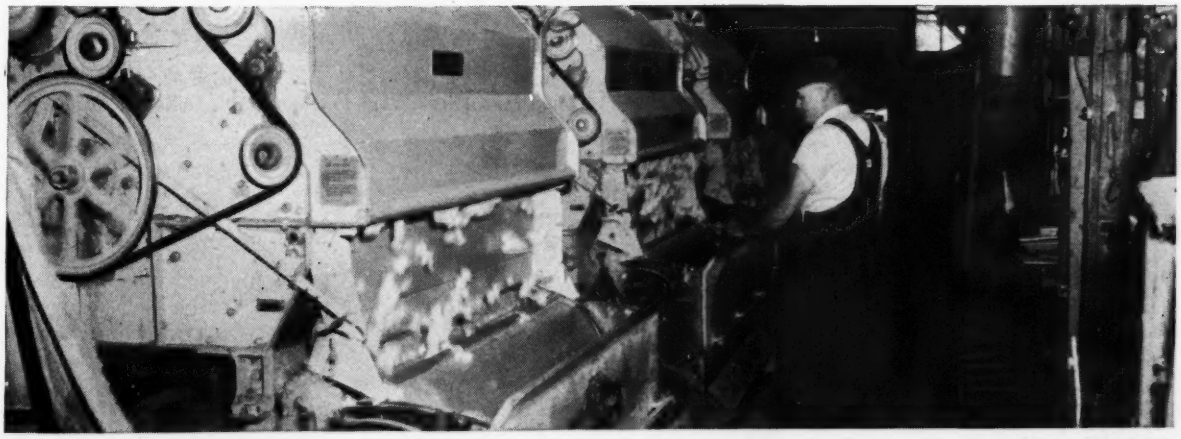
Two Ginning Seasons—"not a minute's trouble with our UD-24"

—says Aaron Coleman, partner in the Kossuth (Miss.) Gin Co. "Our engine pulls a three-stand, 80-saw gin, a 40-inch blower fan, a 28-inch hull fan and a hydraulic press and trampler."

The Kossuth Gin Co. is another member of a lengthy list of well-satisfied International users. Like all other users, Mr. Coleman has found that production rises and costs drop when the power is International.

Your International Industrial Power Distributor or Power Unit Dealer is ready to supply you with the International Power Unit that's "right" for your gin. He's the man to see about lowest cost ginning power. He will show you that for rugged dependability, high production and real power economy you can't beat International Power.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY • Chicago



Standardize on Power that Pays

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POWER

CRAWLER TRACTORS • WHEEL TRACTORS • DIESEL ENGINES • POWER UNITS

PRESS

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

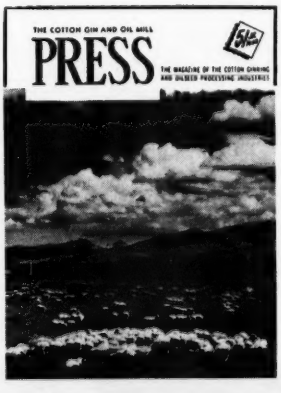
Volume 51 **July 8, 1950** **Number 14**

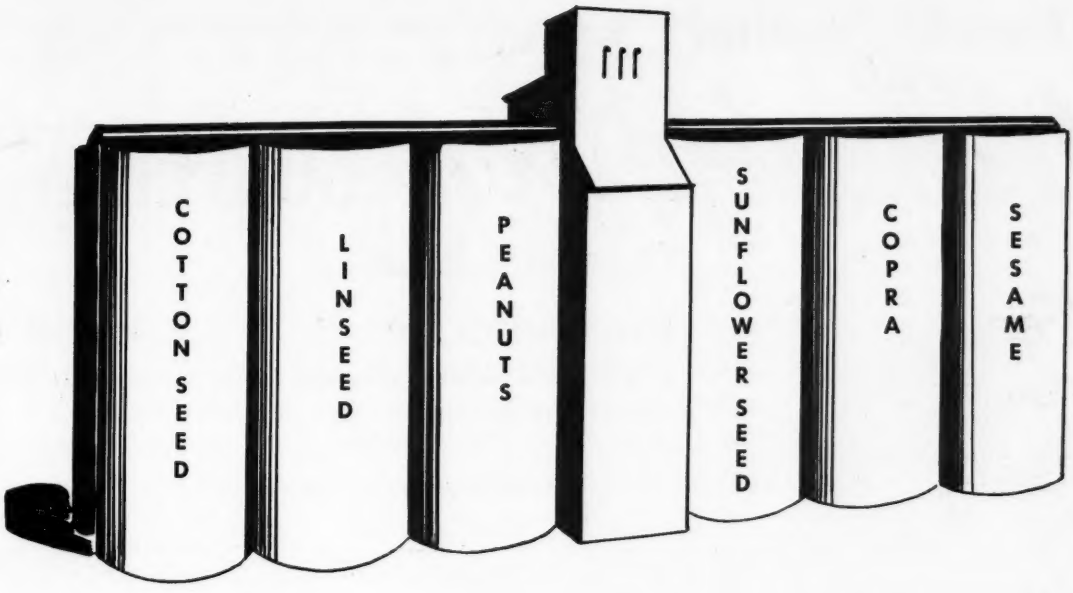
Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

Subscription Rates: 1 year $3; 2 years $5; 3 years $7; foreign $3.50 per year.
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

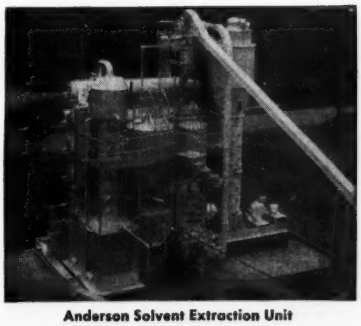
On the Cover

■ This issue's cover photograph, made by A. Devaney, shows sheep grazing in Sawtooth National Forest in Idaho.

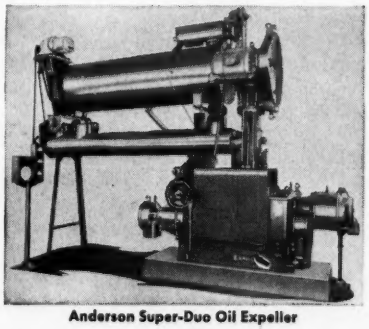




The NEW EXSOLEX *process is versatile*



Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit



Anderson Super-Duo Oil Expeller

The Anderson Exsolex Process has already produced excellent results on cottonseed . . . and the extraction of linseed is equally amazing! Yes, the Exsolex process is truly versatile . . . suitable for extracting a variety of oil bearing materials. This astonishing versatility is a boon to the oil miller in a number of ways. If he is processing cottonseed or linseed and finds the status of the market unsatisfactory or the supply of raw material insufficient, he can change over the entire process to peanuts, copra, sunflower seed or sesame. In addition the PreExpellers can be easily changed, if and when desired, to function as single-pressing Expellers* to handle oleaginous seeds from which best results can be obtained by mechanical pressing alone. Or the solvent extraction unit alone can be used to process soybeans. For profitable, all-year-long oil milling, write us today about Exsolex, the most modern oil milling process of all!

*Exclusive Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off. and in Foreign Countries

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY
1941 West 96th Street • Cleveland 2, Ohio

ANDERSON
EXPELLERS
SOLVENT EXTRACTION
EXSOLEX

The Fourth Annual *Mechanization* CONFERENCE

• SIX HUNDRED DELEGATES are expected at the conference to be held at Stoneville and Greenville, Miss., July 13-14-15. Speakers of national repute will place emphasis on the mechanical needs of the small farmer producing from 5 to 20 bales of cotton annually.

A GROUP of the nation's top agricultural and industrial leaders will discuss all phases of cotton mechanization at the National Cotton Council's fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Stoneville and Greenville, Miss., July 13-14-15.

In commenting on the forthcoming conference, Claude L. Welch, the Council's director of production and marketing, pointed out that the rate of progress in mechanizing cotton production in future years "likely will be governed by ability of researchers and farm equipment manufacturers to develop equipment suitable for economic use on smaller farming operations."

"Indications are that in 1951 as much as 10 percent of the U.S. cotton crop will be produced under conditions of optimum mechanization," Welch said. "This represents real progress, as only a few years ago complete mechanization was limited to less than one percent of the crop.

"Nevertheless, it is necessary that we give greater attention to development of comparatively low cost machines if the average farmer is to receive the full benefit of economies from mechanization. Relatively few of the nearly 1,250,000 cotton farms produce more than 20 bales annually. In 1945, the average production per farm was only 7.2 bales. Even in Mississippi, with its Delta areas, production per farm averaged only 8.8 bales."

The medium sized farming operation producing from 20 to 50 bales of cotton a year where the farmer cannot perform all the labor himself, yet cannot afford mechanical harvesters at their present

AMONG THE SPEAKERS scheduled to appear on the program of the Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., July 13-14-15 are, top row, left to right: Frank P. Hanson, chairman, research committee, Farm Equipment Institute; Francis L. Gerdes, in charge, U.S. Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, assistant chief, BAE-USDA; Darryl R. Francis, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis; Ralph H. Rogers, agricultural economist, BAE-USDA, College Station, Texas. Bottom row: M. R. Powers, agricultural engineer, Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C.; Dr. Russell Coleman, president, National Fertilizer Association; P. H. Noland, president, B. F. Avery & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; H. H. Bloom, executive vice-president, The Massey-Harris Co., Racine, Wisc.; Wm. E. Meek, senior agricultural engineer, BPISAE-USDA, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

POWER-FULL PERFORMANCE

Photo courtesy Erie City Iron Works

. . . and LOWER COSTS when you use TEXACO Steam Cylinder Oils

NEW OR OLD, your steam engines will run better and maintenance costs will be lower when you lubricate with Texaco. That's because you can get a Texaco steam cylinder oil that's exactly right for your operating conditions, whatever they are.

The Texaco steam cylinder oil recommended for your engines will have the necessary properties to meet your special conditions. In addition, you'll find it atomizes completely . . . clings to cylinder walls in spite of washing action of condensate . . . keeps rings steam-tight . . . reduces wear.

Result: maintenance costs come down as performance improves.

With your Diesel engines, you can reduce both maintenance costs and fuel consumption by lubricating with *Texaco Ursa Oils*. They keep engines clean, free of carbon, gum and sludge . . . assure free rings and active valves . . . better compression and combustion.

Let a Texaco Lubrication Engineer help you get the best performance from all your engines and machinery. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Wholesale Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

TEXACO

TEXACO Lubricants, Fuels and Lubrication Engineering Service

cost, is badly in need of less expensive mechanization, especially harvesting equipment, Welch asserted. These farms constitute a tremendous potential market for the farm equipment industry.

"There is every reason to believe that moderately priced machines for these farms are possible," he continued. "After all, the first farm tractor weighed 25,000 pounds, whereas today several farm tractors can be made from the same amount of steel and other materials as the earliest models. Unquestionably, research eventually will enable us to meet the challenge of mechanizing cotton."

The 600 conferees expected at the conference will open their deliberations at Greenville's Bass Auditorium July 13 with an address of welcome by Dr. Fred T. Mitchell, president of Mississippi State College. Following a statement of conference purposes by Council President Harold A. Young, E. D. White, assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, will discuss the cotton situation at home and abroad.

The morning session will close with addresses by Dr. Frank J. Welch, dean and director of agriculture, Mississippi State College, on the economic side of progress and problems in cotton mechanization, and H. H. Bloom, executive vice-president, Massey-Harris Company, Racine, Wisc., on the contribution of the farm equipment industry to Southern agriculture.

Two panel discussions will fill the afternoon program. Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., dean of the school of commerce and business administration, University of Mississippi, and newly appointed Cotton Council director of economic research, will lead discussions on the stake of allied groups in cotton's future. Members of the panel include J. B. Smith, marketing engineer, Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, representing the petroleum industry; Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Washington, representing the chemical industry; Dr. Russell Coleman, president, National Fertilizer Association, Washington, representing the fertilizer industry; and Darryl R. Francis, vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis, representing banking and credit groups.

Ralph H. Rogers, agricultural economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, College Station, Texas, will lead the panel on "mechanization and associated technologies." Speaking on the panel will be M. R. Powers, agricultural engineer, Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S. C., discussing mechanical weed control. Chemical control of weeds will be discussed by Dr. Paul J. Talley, agricultural technical advisor, Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark. O. B. Wooten, agricultural engineer, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., will tell the conference of developments in equipment for applying insecticides and defoliants. Francis L. Gerdes, in charge, U. S. Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., will speak on the economics and technologies of modern ginning.

The annual mechanization banquet will take place on the evening of July 13 at the Hotel Greenville, with Ed Lipscomb, Cotton Council director of public relations, as principal speaker. Mr. Lipscomb will be introduced by Theodore Johnson, president, J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisc. Ward Delaney, Memphis, executive director of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation, will preside at the banquet session.

The entire second day of the conference will be devoted to field demonstrations and tours at the Delta Station at Stoneville. Opening the morning program, the station will stage a complete cotton mechanization demonstration under direction of Wm. E. Meek, senior USDA agricultural engineer. All equipment used will be of an experimental nature.

After a barbecue luncheon at which conferees will be guests of the Delta Council, there will be a tour of the station area with Dr. D. Gray Miley, superintendent, in charge. During the afternoon delegates also will tour the U. S. Fiber Laboratory with Vernon P. Moore in charge, and the U. S. Ginning Laboratory under leadership of Charles M. Merkel. As a finale to the tours, Mr. Meek will take the group on a visit through the Delta farming area where they will see a typical plantation, repair and maintenance shop.

At a special evening session at the Hotel Greenville, Don L. Jones, superintendent, Plains Substation, Lubbock, Texas, will show delegates the latest cotton mechanization films and slides from all parts of the Belt.

On the final day of the conference, James W. Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss., planter, will speak to the cotton leaders on "Facing Cotton's Future Realistically." Under leadership of Arthur W. Turner, assistant chief, BPISAE-USDA, Washington, a group of mechanization authorities will state their opinions on how cotton's needs can be met.

Cotton research programs will be discussed by Dr. Louis E. Hawkins, director, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater. Extension education programs will be outlined by David S. Weaver, assistant director, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, while vocational agriculture education work will be explained by A. P. Fatheree, Mississippi state supervisor of vocational agriculture. Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will discuss farm management. The field of industry research will be covered by Frank P. Hanson, chairman, Research Committee, Farm Equipment Institute, and the cotton industry's own programs for cotton's future will be told by Robert C. Jackson, vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Charlotte, N. C.

The conference will adjourn officially following a general summary address by P. H. Noland, president, B. F. Avery & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.

Here's How to Get Rid Of Farm

Tired of farming? Want to get rid of your land? Well, here's the recipe:

Cut one medium-sized farm into irregular pieces.

Add several successive cash crops to remove the humus.

Stir the thin layer of topsoil frequently until the soil particles are ready to be carried off by the next hard rain. Carefully work the land up and down the slope so that furrows will form waterways for rapid disposal of excess water—and soil. Keep doing this until the hardpan shows through on the hilltops and slopes.

Then cut into deep, irregular gullies and leave out in the sun to bake. When done, season with an unpainted house, broken-down fences, some old worn-out machinery, a rickety barn, a good sprinkling of unpaid bills, with a pinch of despair. Garnish with weeds.

Serve with a tax sale and move on.

Mente & Co. Have Party for Crushers

AT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Georgia and Alabama-Florida crushers associations in Savannah, Ga., early in June, Mente & Co. were hosts at a cocktail party for the oil mill members and their guests. Shown above, left to right, are: J. N. Moore, Jr., The Moore Co., Savannah; Mrs. T. E. Allen; T. E. Allen, The Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans; Alex S. Mills, J. A. & A. S. Mills, Sylvania, Ga.; H. H. Conner, Jr., Eufaula Cotton Oil Co., Eufaula, Ala.; E. B. Simonin, C. F. Simonin's Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. E. B. Simonin; O. F. Littlefield, manager of the Savannah branch of Mente & Co.; Mrs. H. G. Richey; Nelson Thatch, Mente & Co., Savannah; H. G. Richey, district manager, The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. H. H. Conner, Jr.; Craig Ray, Georgia Peanut Co., Moultrie, Ga.

Cost Report:

Tractor Power vs. Mule Power

Facts and figures to help Southern farmers determine whether tractor power will pay better than animal power on farms of various sizes are found in a research report published recently by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. The preliminary report is a result of studies made in cooperation with USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The full report will appear as an experiment station bulletin. Financed in part with Research and Marketing Act funds, the research is part of a broad study on cotton mechanization.

Because of varying conditions on different farms no certain guide can be given which will apply to all farms, USDA-BAE says, but the study does indicate reasonable conclusions based on data from farms in the Mississippi Delta:

On family farms with 30 acres in crop or less, and on which the family can do most of the work, the study indicates that two mules still are the cheapest source of power. But on 30-acre units where considerable hired labor is necessary, medium size tractors may be cheaper.

On farms with 30 to 60 acres in crops, half of it in cotton, the study indicates that the medium tractor is a cheaper source of power than mules, provided such farms require as much as 18 to 36 days of work for the tractor.

It is further pointed out that on cotton farms with 30 to 60 acres in cropland the medium-sized tractor can economically replace three mules; and if most of the man labor is hired, it will pay to replace even two mules with the medium tractor. And the large tractor can economically replace four mules, and in some cases two mules.

On larger farms requiring considerable power, the most efficient rate of substitution is a medium tractor for six mules and a large tractor to 10 mules, in terms of performance a medium tractor being equivalent to six mules and a large tractor to 10 mules.

The average annual cost of operating medium tractors in the Delta in 1947 was $518; of large tractors, $736. Medium tractors were used an average of 75 days per year and large tractors 105 days. Comparative average costs of operating work animals, the same year, was $227 per animal, including feed, shelter and pasture, service labor, cost of harness, animal depreciation, interest on investment and other cash costs. Mules worked an average of 78 days during the year. It was pointed out, however, that in many cases animal costs could have been reduced by providing more grazing and using less hay.

• In 1948, American farmers used for agricultural production more than eight billion gallons of gasoline and other liquid petroleum fuels.

• To make maximum yields of cotton per acre there should be 25,000 to 30,000 plants per acre after cultivation is completed. This number of plants will result if cotton is planted in rows three to 3½ feet apart with two or three plants in each hill spaced 12 to 18 inches apart.

• Everybody benefits when the ginners and farmers get together to

Cut Fire Losses

Cotton fire losses have increased alarmingly in the past few years but it is a problem that can be licked with the active cooperation of all interested individuals and groups.

by Claude L. Welch
Director of Production and Marketing
National Cotton Council

A FRAGMENT of rock gathered into a cotton pick sack means . . . FIRE. A stick match fallen into a pile of cotton at the scales means . . . FIRE. A metal bolt in the bed of a cotton trailer means . . . FIRE. A careless smoker perched atop a cotton wagon in the gin yard means . . . FIRE.

Individually and collectively, these and a host of common, everyday causes and occurrences add up to one thing . . . fire, FIRE that literally is burning the throne from under King Cotton.

Last year the cotton industry lost more than $20,000,000 to the fire gods. On the basis of a 16,000,000-bale crop, that means the cost of marketing each and every bale of cotton was increased by approximately $1.25. It means that 50,000 bales of cotton went up in flame, and along with them the results of 7,000,000 man-hours of labor.

From the standpoint of cotton's competitive position, fire losses are a decidedly complicating factor. Each time a bale of cotton, a gin, or a warehouse is burned, cotton's costs are increased by the exact amount of the fire damage. And with cotton's competitors striving constantly to cut their costs further and further, the position of the King in the battle for fiber markets is scarcely heightened.

Everyone realizes what fire losses mean when he pauses to think. Yet from the 1945-46 season to the past season, the frequency of cotton fires increased approximately 320 percent.

It is to combat any further increase in cotton fire damage and to reduce losses to the minimum that the National Cotton Council, the National Cotton Ginners' Association, the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, the state interest organizations, state and federal Extension services, and the fire insurance underwriters have joined in an all-out and continuing fire prevention program.

The groups sponsoring the program naturally realize that their only hope of success is the full cooperation and understanding of the goals of the campaign and the means of attaining them by the individual members of the cotton industry.

Probably no one group can do so much to eliminate cotton fires as the ginner. It is the ginner who is in constant contact with the producer. It is the ginner who initially processes cotton and passes the baled fiber on to the warehouse. It is likewise the ginner who sustains a very considerable portion of the fire losses. In other words, the ginner and his operation are the keystone of any successful fire prevention campaign.

Certainly the ginner needs the aid of the farmer. The sponsors of the industry-wide cotton fire prevention program are initiating for the 1950-51 season one of the most vigorous information and educational campaigns in the history of the program. Much of the information is directed to the producer. The aid of the ginner in stressing to the farmer the importance of the campaign will be of the greatest value.

The farmer should know just what it is that causes cotton fires at the gin level. And just what are these causes?

A survey recently conducted by the National Cotton Council revealed that most gin fires result from foreign materials in seed cotton. Wire, nails, bolts, nuts, rocks, and especially the old fashioned "strike anywhere" matches are among the most common.

It may seem incredible that a small bolt in seed cotton can cause a fire resulting in losses of many thousands of dollars, but insurance records show that such is all too often the case.

The beds of trailers used to haul seed cotton to the gin usually are bolted together. After several trips to the gin, a nut and bolt may work loose. Seed cotton is piled into the trailer and hauled to the gin. The loose bolt is picked up by the gin suction and is moved through gin machinery. At many points the bolt has opportunities to strike metal gin machinery and at any or all of these contacts sparks may occur. The result quite often is a fire which may destroy the gin, cause damage requiring expensive repairs, or at least force the gin to shut down while crews spend valuable operating time fighting fire.

CLAUDE L. WELCH

The "strike anywhere" match is one of the most dangerous fire hazards. Many pickers carry these matches in their shirt pockets or behind the bands of their hats. Sometimes these matches fall into the pick sacks, or into the wagon or truck bed when the sack is being emptied. The match goes along to the gin with the cotton where it strikes a piece of metal during the ginning process. Then look out for a gin fire or a fire-packed bale.

In a fire-packed bale the flame may smoulder inside the bale for several days, or it may burst into open flame while still in the gin yard. Here is a typical fire experience as recorded by the National Board of Fire Underwriters:

"A spectacular fire occurred in a Texas territory one morning around 10 a.m., as a result of a fire-packed bale

which burst open after being spotted and dumped on an open yard, 300 feet across the street from a gin.

"A severe wind, blowing in gusts, caused some uncut weeds to be involved, spreading the whipped flames with the rapidity of a prairie fire into the adjacent gin yard crowded with nearly 100 trucks and trailers of seed cotton. Within 15 to 30 minutes, the swift rampage of flames, flying sparks, pieces of fired lint cotton, and withering heat leaped to the gin, then to the nearby yard area storing 3,500 bales of ginned cotton, and across lots to two other nearby gins.

"The hysterical confusion which followed resulted in near panic. Several blazing trucks and trailers were driven by frantic drivers into the nearby town, endangering the business area and the lives of the community. Spurred by the emergency, several other owners unthinkingly rushed their burning cargoes to the nearest gasoline filling stations in an attempt to use the station water hose.

"By good fortune, the more dire consequences which could easily have followed failed to develop. The fire continued to spread until 12 noon, and only after an additional six hours was it finally brought under control. The monetary loss of nearly 4,000 bales of cotton, three gins, and some 100 trailers and trucks reached more than $1,000,000."

Naturally, this is not to be taken to mean that the gamble for the average gin may be so great, but it does make one point clear: everything is at stake when a cotton gin catches fire.

Of course, there are other causes of gin fires than those which have their origins outside the gin yard.

At many gins, smoking violations are numerous. Frequently, gin patrons are seen smoking while sitting on bales of cotton or uncovered loads of seed cotton. And gin operators and employees themselves are not exempt from violations of the "no smoking" rule.

At some gins, inefficient yard management contributes to the spread of cotton fires. Exposure of large amounts of open and loose cotton is conducive to the quick spread of flash fires. Indiscriminate parking of loaded trailers, often without tractors or other means of mobility, is an everyday occurrence.

During the season of heavy cotton movement especially is a yard traffic system an absolute "must."

Other fire causes, though perhaps not so common, include friction of gin machinery, especially gin saws; static electricity when temperatures are high and humidity low; and truck and tractor exhaust sparks.

In other words, the ginner has an educational job to do with his customers and with his employees.

Whenever possible, the ginner should attempt to spread this gospel among his farmer customers:

- 1—Don't smoke around seed cotton, while it is being picked or transported to the gin.
- 2—Never carry "strike anywhere" matches around cotton; rather, use safety matches which will not ignite unless struck on a specially prepared surface.
- 3—Keep rocks, metals and other foreign matter out of seed cotton.
- 4—Frequently inspect truck and trailer beds to see that no bolts or nuts have worked loose to find their way into seed cotton.

At his own plant, the ginner can best help by practicing the simple rules of good housekeeping:

- 1—Keep plants clean and free from

The 8½ by 14 inch poster shown at left below is a direct appeal to the farmer to cut fire losses. It will be distributed by the National Cotton Council to every gin in the Cotton Belt in connection with the 1950-51 cotton fire prevention campaign. Also for posting in gins and warehouses is the poster shown at right below. Directed to the plant employee, emphasis is placed on the danger of smoking near seed or baled cotton. It will be distributed by the Council this year to gins and warehouses.

"fuzz" and oily waste which causes fires to spread rapidly.

■ 2—See that all machinery is kept in good working condition.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

National Cotton Council of America

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

National Cotton Council of America

Done for the National Cotton Council by Cal Alley, whose syndicated "Hambone's Meditations" are read by newspaper readers across the country, the cartoon at the top will be provided to ginners for distribution to their farmer customers. It plays up the message of keeping foreign matter out of seed cotton. The cartoon at the bottom is for distribution to cotton warehouse employees and emphasizes the "good housekeeping" theme.

■ 3—Enforce "no smoking" rules strictly.

■ 4—Check and segregate all bales suspected of being fire-packed.

To aid the ginner in carrying out the fire prevention program, the National Cotton Council and cooperating groups are making available during the 1950-51 season several posters and pieces of literature for distribution to gin customers.

For posting in the gin plant and yard there are a "no smoking" sign printed in large red letters, a two-color poster pointing out to the farmer that he loses when cotton burns, and a poster addressed to the gin employee calling attention to the fact that cotton fires can cost his job.

Ginners will be supplied with stage money in sums of "twenty million fire bucks." Imprinted on the "fire bucks" is a strong message urging cooperation of the farmer in the fire prevention program and calling attention to the fact that last year cotton fires cost the industry twenty million dollars. The second piece for distribution to the cotton grower is a small reproduction of a "Hambone" cartoon urging cotton pickers to keep matches and other foreign matter out of cotton.

Also available to the ginner from the Cotton Council is a red and black warning tag to be attached to suspected fire-packed bales. These tags are supplied in cooperation with the industrywide fire prevention program by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass.; Denny Tag Company, Westchester, Penn.; and Keystone Tag Company, Westchester, Penn.

As the ginning season approaches, supplies of all of the materials listed will be mailed to gins throughout the Belt. Ginners in need of immediate supplies, however, may obtain them by writing direct to Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

Fire prevention work of the ginner will be supported throughout the season by a series of news releases and editorials to newspaper editors and radio station program directors across the Belt. Extension specialists will place special emphasis on fire prevention in their summer and fall educational programs.

The fight against cotton fires can be won, but it is going to take the active work and cooperation of every interested individual and organization in the industry. The solution to the problem is for everyone "to make fire prevention a year-around habit."

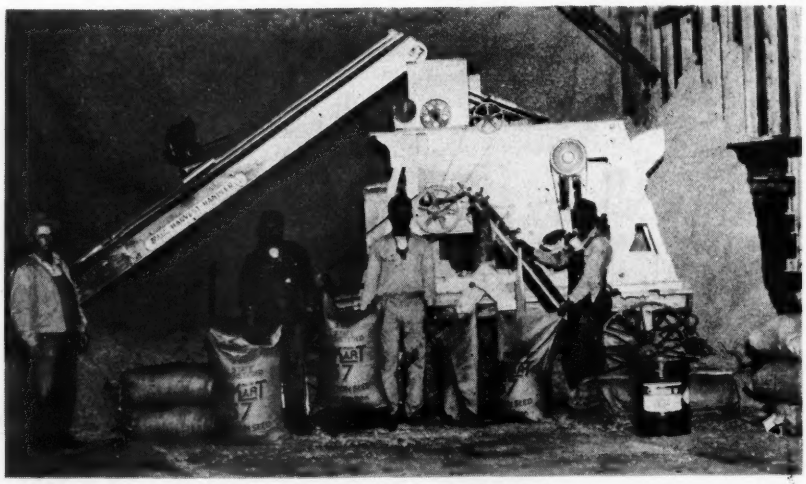
Ceylon's Copra Trade Is One-Third of Last Year

Exports of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon during January-March 1950, reported at 15,770 long tons, copra equivalent, represent a decrease of nearly 70 percent from the 50,600 tons shipped in the comparable period of 1949.

Monthly copra shipments of 392 tons in January, 597 in February, and 110 in March totaled 1,099 tons against 10,709 during the three-month period of 1949. Pakistan was the only purchaser. The drop in exports reflects the government's policy of encouraging the local production of coconut oil in order to retain the coconut oilcake needed locally as cattle feed and to keep local mills in production and labor employed.

Coconut oil monthly exports of 3,932 tons in January, 4,013 in February, and 1,298 in March, amounting to 9,243 tons, were approximately one-third of the 25,134 tons shipped during January-March 1949. The Netherlands took 5,065 tons or 55 percent of the total.

• We may ask for advice, but what we really want is approval.



Harvest-Handler in Action on Seed Farm

THE LIGHTWEIGHT, aluminum-alloy "Harvest-Handler," manufactured by the Belt Corporation, Orient, Ohio, is shown in action on the Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas, where it is being used in the culling and Ceresan treating of fuzzy cottonseed. "Over 60,000 bushels have been handled by the elevator in the past few months at a rate of 600 to 1,000 bushels per hour," said J. L. Gassaway, Waco seed processor. The "Harvest-Handler" weighs 93 pounds without power unit. Model shown, using a 1½ h.p. Briggs & Stratton gasoline engine, weighs 125 pounds. For additional information and literature, address the Belt Corporation, Orient, Ohio.

Season after season you can depend on the simplicity, accuracy and reliability of your Steinlite to measure moisture content with precision and speed. These practical instruments are saving time and money for owners everywhere.

WORLD'S MOST POPULAR TESTER

In only 12 years the Steinlite has become the world's most popular moisture tester. More than 16,000 elevators, seed houses, feed and flour mills and nut and other processing plants are as certain of their Steinlite's unfaltering performance as they are of a harvest. And, for good reason. Incorporated in the Steinlite are all the advancements that 20 years of continuous research and field testing have brought.

ONLY SEEDBURO SELLS STEINLITES

The Seedburo organization is your only source of Steinlite Electronic Moisture Testers. Further, moisture testing is a Seedburo specialization. Coupled with Seedburo's 38 years of experience are the counsel and scientific knowledge of the country's leading experts on moisture testing. Here, at your disposal, is the most highly developed moisture testing service in America. Take advantage of it by bringing your moisture testing problems to Seedburo . . . first!

Seedburo Equipment Company
739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Illinois

GOT YOUR COPY?

You need this big, new Seedburo catalog in your business! More than 500 items for testing, grading, handling and processing grains and seeds. Write for your FREE copy today.

SEEDBURO
CHICAGO

ADVANTAGES THAT ADD UP TO DOLLARS . . . FOR YOU!

1. **FAST.** Requires only One *Minute* to make an accurate test. Speeds handling in peak periods.
2. **ACCURATE.** Calibrated against official oven methods.
3. **PRACTICAL.** No technical knowledge or previous experience required. No laboratory technique involved.
4. **RELIABLE.** Design and operating principle based on 20 years of field engineering and laboratory experience.
5. **APPROVED.** Saving money for more than 16,000 users in a wide variety of applications.
6. **COMPACT.** Lightweight . . . easily portable. Operates from electrical outlet. Battery operated models available.
7. **DEPENDABLE.** Calibrated against basic standards recognized in your industry.
8. **ADAPTABLE.** Tests a variety of free-flowing materials. Charts prepared for more than 200 products ranging from 2% to 50% moisture content.
9. **ECONOMICAL.** Saves time and money. Sample is not destroyed, thus eliminating sample cost.
10. **SERVICE.** You are eligible for "loaner" service when your Steinlite requires servicing.
11. **GUARANTEED.** Fully guaranteed for one year against defective workmanship and materials.
12. **FREE TRIAL.** Sold on a 10-day free trial basis. Steinlite Model 105 . . . $330.00 F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas

Silverstreak
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

250 H.P. Silverstreak Silent Chain Drive. Top of casing removed to show chain. Note Link-Belt roller bearing and RC flexible coupling.

FOR HIGH SPEED--HIGH POWER and HIGH EFFICIENCY

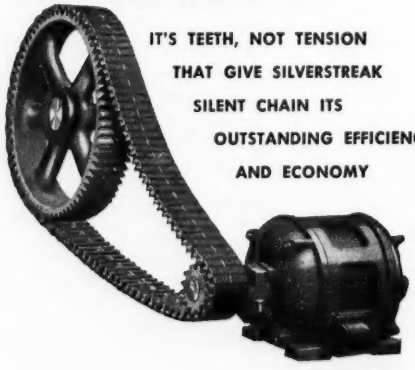
When a cotton oil mill in Tennessee decided to electrify and convert from steam-driven equipment, a thorough investigation was made of power transmission equipment and its performance in many other plants. Data thus obtained led to the selection of Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives, because they deliver full power and maintain shaft speeds without slip and operate with negligible attention or upkeep over long periods of time.

The drive pictured above is one of the four major installations of Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chains in this mill, all noteworthy for their size, speed and horsepower transmitted. The drive shown transmits 250 H.P.

Engineers and plant executives appreciate the old-fashioned advantages of low investment, low operating cost, high efficiency and long life found in Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives. Link-Belt power transmission specialists will gladly aid you in gaining these advantages for your mill.

Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives run on short centers, stand up under shock loads and when properly encased and lubricated, are not affected by temperature variations or from periods of idleness. Their actual first cost is low, (often lower than other types of drives) and their yearly, overall service cost is always lowest. Many Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives are in operation today after 10, 20, 30 years of service, with practically no attention or upkeep.

Remember:



IT'S TEETH, NOT TENSION THAT GIVE SILVERSTREAK SILENT CHAIN ITS OUTSTANDING EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

LINK-BELT COMPANY 11,917

Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

LINK-BELT Silverstreak
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Insect Damage Could Equal Last Year's

Reports of heavy infestations of boll weevil in many areas throughout 10 states indicate that threat of insect damage during the next few weeks could be as serious as last year's record toll of $617,874,186, the National Cotton Council warns.

Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's division of production and marketing, cited a recent USDA report stating that unless checked by insecticides or by hot dry weather, boll weevils may cause as much damage during July and August as was wreaked during the same period last season.

During recent weeks high incidence of boll weevil has been reported throughout Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

Weather generally was favorable for cotton in June but boll weevils have continued to emerge from hibernation in large numbers in many areas. A recent reported noted weevil infestation high over the main Belt, with damage to squares increasing and blooming consequently slow and erratic in some areas.

In Mississippi 359 out of 385 farms examined in 41 counties were found infested with an average of 688 weevils per acre on 41 farms where cotton was not yet squaring. Infestation was 22 percent on 318 farms with fruiting cotton. Bollworm as well as boll weevil infestation has been reported in Mississippi.

Weevils have been active in Louisiana with infestation very high, and late in June the situation was not reported to be improved.

In North Carolina entomologists warn farmers that if poisoning is not practiced serious losses may take place, pointing out that data so far this year indicate an all-time high for surviving weevils.

In some fields in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, practically all squares and most of the bolls were totally destroyed by weevils. In nearly all sections of the state, the weevil threat to the cotton crop is the most serious in years.

Practically all fields of squaring cotton in eastern Oklahoma were found to be weevil infested. In some fields small squares were being punctured as rapidly as they were formed.

The Pee Dee Experiment Station trap plot in South Carolina in mid-June yielded 1032 weevils as compared with 370 during the same period last year. More weevils were removed from the trap in that single week than previously had been taken from it in any one year with the exception of 1941, 1947 and 1949.

A recent check in Alabama revealed 726 weevils per acre in 45 of 47 fields in 13 northern counties. Virginia entomologists reported that if conditions continue favorable for the boll weevil the pest is likely to be a serious menace in every field in which cotton is grown in that state.

Cotton farmers have been advised to purchase whatever amount of poison is necessary for an adequate insect control program and the USDA reports more spot poisoning for boll weevil this spring than ever before.

Poppy Seed Production Shows Downward Trend

Total poppy seed production in countries reporting the cultivation of this oilseed crop is estimated at 67,000 short tons during 1949, indicating a downward trend from the 1948 output of 81,000 tons and the expanded production of recent years. Prewar production amounted to approximately 50,000 tons.

Turkey's output of 20,000 tons accounted for nearly one-third of the total and Iran's 16,500 tons for about one-fourth. European countries, including the Soviet Union, produced the remainder. Poppies have been cultivated for centuries in China and India but production is essentially for opium rather than seed.

The U.S. imported 1,230 tons of poppy seed during January-March 1950, compared with 3,292 tons in 1949 (12 months). Over half the tonnage received during the first three months of this year came from Czechoslovakia. The Netherlands and Poland accounted for 85 percent of the 1949 imports.

Poppy seeds, which are white, brown, bluish gray or bluish black, contain from about 44 to over 50 percent of oil. The white seeds are considered to yield the finest oil. Sizeable quantities of oil are expressed in France and Germany. Cold-pressed oil is used chiefly for edible purposes, whereas hot-pressed oil, which could be refined for edible purposes, is used largely for making soap.

Texas Ginners District Meetings Announced

The following district meetings of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association have been announced:

July 10, Districts 1 and 2. Hotel Washington, Greenville, 10 a.m. Speakers: D. B. Denney, Ne-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill, Wolfe City; C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; Dalton R. Hooton, USDA Cotton Field Station, Greenville; Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas. Buffet luncheon courtesy of cottonseed oil mills in the districts.

July 20, District 9. Zilker Park, Austin, 10 a.m. Speakers: Spencer, Stilley, and Mr. Gideon, of LCRA, Austin. Geo. C. Quinn, South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Austin, and Martin Teinert, Walburg, in charge of arrangements. Barbecue courtesy of cottonseed oil mills in the district.

July 22, District 7. American Legion Hall, Brenham, 10 a.m. P. J. Lemm, Brenham Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., in charge of arrangements. Barbecue courtesy of cottonseed oil mills in the district.

Sept. 2, Districts 16 through 20. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. Additional details to be announced later.

• Farms over 1,000 acres in size in the U.S. now account for 40 percent of the farm land, compared with less than 25 percent 25 years ago.

Thailand's Oilseed Situation Improves

Thailand's vegetable oilseed production includes castor beans, coconuts, peanuts, sesame, soybeans and tung. The 1949-50 castor bean crop was reported at almost 300 short tons from 1,200 acres, compared with 260 tons from 1,100 acres in 1947-48. Some of the beans are crushed within the country, but castor oil production figures are not available.

Coconut palms are abundant, especially along the seacoast in the south where plantations extend to the border of Malaya. Only about 90 million coconuts were produced in 1947 (latest year reported) against an average of almost 250 million for the five previous years. Production in 1948 was insufficient to meet domestic requirements.

Copra production statistics are not available. It is estimated that in 1948 coconut oil production amounted to about 11,000 tons. In the same year it was reported that there were 24 coconut oil factories, 20 of which were located in Bangkok. The soap manufacturers of Bangkok are the largest consumers of coconut oil. A small quantity of palm oil is produced locally but no information regarding this industry is available.

Peanuts are now grown in quantities sufficient to meet local needs. In recent years some have been exported. In 1948 about 14,000 tons were produced from 14,800 acres compared with 10,900 tons from 11,300 acres in 1939.

An estimated 2,090 tons of sesame seed were produced in 1949-50 against 1,050 tons in 1939. Soybeans are frequently planted as a second crop to follow rice. In 1947, 360,900 bushels were produced from 35,000 acres, compared with 277,000 bushels from 15,000 acres in 1939. In February of this year the Ministry of Industry announced plans to encourage soybean oil production for home consumption and export. Plans are still in the initial stages, but it is believed that if such mills are established they will be built in Chiengmai.

Tung oil production in Thailand is still on an experimental basis. Total area now under cultivation is about 400 acres.

Agreed Order Settles FTC Complaint Against Staley

A consent cease-and-desist order by the Federal Trade Commission is provided for in an agreement between the commission and A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., corn and soybean processors, disposing of the commission's complaint which has been pending against the firm since 1947.

A. E. Staley, Jr., president of the processing firm, said in announcing the agreement that it "will have the effect of prohibiting things long since discontinued and will in no important respect change the present methods of operation of the Staley Co." since terms and provisions of the order will be "primarily directed against the activities of four trade associations which are no longer in existence." Because of changes in court interpretations of the anti-trust laws, he pointed out, the Staley Co. withdrew from the associations involved before the complaint was issued. The agreement settles the case without any admission of guilt by the Staley Co. and other defendants, he continued.

Shortages Expected in

Insecticide Supply

It is probable, USDA says, that no one can do more than guess as to what the insecticide situation will be during August and September. Whether or not the boll weevil, bollworm, cotton leafworm and other cotton insects occur in damaging numbers during July and August will depend upon the effectiveness of control by hot, dry weather, predacious and parasitic insects and other natural enemies, and extent to which insecticides are properly used for their control.

Representatives of the insecticide industry state that larger quantities of insecticides are now in the cotton-growing states than during any previous year. Some manufacturers are reported as operating 24 hours a day in order to meet the present and expected demand for insecticides during July and August.

Insecticides now widely used for cotton insect control, arranged alphabetically, are: aldrin, benzene hexachloride, calcium arsenate, chlordane, DDT, nicotine, sulfur, tetraethyl pyrophosphate and toxaphene.

In News Letter No. 9603, issued by the Extension Service of Clemson College, South Carolina, on May 27 the following question and answer are noted:

"Question: Why is a shortage of cotton insecticides expected this year?

"Answer: It would seem to anyone that, since the end of last season, sufficient cotton insecticides could have been manufactured in adequate quantities so that there would be enough insecticides for everybody during the 1950 cotton season. However, for several reasons, another shortage is expected this year. The first reason is that the manufacturers of the concentrates can make only a limited quantity before they fill up their warehouses. After that they must either shut down operations or divert the concentrates to other countries or areas.

"The blenders, upon receiving their supply of concentrates, can make only a limited quantity of the finished material before filling their warehouses. If the insecticides are slow moving to farms, then you can understand why a static situation would occur. Another reason for the expected shortage can be traced back to the coal strikes and railroad strikes. BHC, as you know, is a by-product of coal and none can be manufactured during the coal strike. Reports are coming in that a shortage of toxaphene dust is also expected. The reason for this is that toxaphene concentrate is going into the liquid insecticides used in spraying."

Chase Names Widlar Branch Manager at Kansas City

Chase Bag Co. has transferred J. P. Widlar from its Denver office, where he was sales manager, to the company's Kansas City branch territory. As sales manager of the Kansas City territory Widlar will continue to supervise the Denver office, R. N. Conners, vice-president and general sales manager, has announced.

• More than 1,000 farm owners have received loan checks totaling $4,563,000 from Farmers Home Administration for construction or repair of homes and other buildings through the new farm housing program, according to USDA.

Plans Made for Delta Ginning Shortcourse

Plans for a two and one-half day cotton ginning shortcourse to be held Aug. 2-3-4 were made at a meeting of the Delta Council Ginning Improvement Subcommittee at Greenville, Miss., June 27.

The shortcourse, to be sponsored by the Mississippi Extension Service and Delta Council, was recommended by the Council's Cotton Economics Committee as a means of improving the quality of Delta cotton. Present plans are to hold the school in Leland with the initial half-day program devoted to gin owners and the following two days to gin operators.

Maury Knowlton, subcommittee chairman, said that the course would be made as practical as possible with emphasis being placed on the proper operation of modern gin machinery.

"This shortcourse is intended to help meet the immediate problem of improving the quailty of Delta cotton," Knowlton said. "We hope that one of the outgrowths of this course will be a comprehensive, long-range program to train more efficient gin operators."

Grading, Stapling to Be Taught at Little Rock

Arkansas cotton ginners, growers, buyers and merchants will have an opportunity to learn about grading and stapling cotton at a five-day Cotton Classing School to be held at Little Rock July 17-21, Harry E. Beasley, extension cotton ginning specialist, has announced.

The Arkansas Extension Service and the Mid-South Cotton Growers Association are sponsoring the school for the state's raw cotton handlers. Classes will be held at Little Rock headquarters of PMA's Cotton Branch. An enrollment of 40 to 60 is expected for the school, which will be taught by experienced government-licensed cotton classers.

Besides getting grading and stapling practice, those attending will hear discussions of developments in the cotton industry. Among the topics to be taken up will be: cotton classing problems, to be reviewed by W. H. Harper, field service director of the sponsoring association; trends in cotton mill buying procedures, J. Ritchie Smith, acting extension district agent; sampling methods, W. A. Black, Jr., in charge of the local Cotton Branch office; cooperative cotton marketing, Hobson Vandiver, general manager of the Mid-South group; the importance of harvesting and ginning practices in producing quality cotton, Beasley; and the state cotton insect control program, Dr. Charles Lincoln, extension entomologist.

Argentina Harvests a Record Cotton Crop

The 1949-50 cotton crop in Argentina (harvesting is nearly completed) is estimated unofficially at 550,000 to 575,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, according to reports to USDA. This is about 25 percent larger than last year's crop of 450,000 bales and is at least as large as the record crop of 553,000 bales reported for 1943-44. Private sources place the 1949-50 acreage planted at 1,235,000 acres which also is a record figure for cotton. About 1,200,000 acres were planted in 1948-49.

Growing conditions were favorable in the early part of the season but the quality of the fiber was reduced considerably by excessive rainfall in April and May while harvesting was in process. An acute shortage of labor contributed to the injury suffered by the crop because of delay in harvesting. There is a keen interest in mechanical harvesting equipment but the scarcity of dollar exchange is expected to prevent any purchases for import in the near future. Degeneration of seed for planting was also mentioned as a factor partly responsible for the low quality of the current crop and last year's crop. New varieties needed for crossing with local stock have not been imported for a long time due to the dollar scarcity.

The export surplus from the current crop is estimated at 160,000 to 185,000 bales composed entirely of inferior grades. The Argentine mill industry normally uses the entire crop of the better grades and a small portion of the inferior grades. The carry-over of 240,000 bales, estimated for March 1, 1950, was composed largely of low-grade cotton. Nearly half of it may be considered as surplus available for export this year in addition to the surplus from the current crop.

• In 1813 in the factory of Francis Cabot Lowell, a young Bostonian, cotton manufacture from bale to woven fabric was first done under one roof.

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press


BAILEY


RICHTER

• **HR 8969, the New Cotton Acreage Bill**—There is a gadget in the amendment to the cotton acreage allotment law, approved last week by the House Agriculture Committee, which would make virtually certain the continued authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim cotton marketing quotas whenever he wished. It would place fewer limitations than at present.

The change is made in the bill through striking out the words "normal supply" as the guide for proclaiming quotas and substituting the words "estimated domestic consumption plus exports." The effect would be to give the Secretary authority to proclaim quotas whenever he found that the estimated supply of cotton for any year exceeded the estimated domestic consumption plus exports.

Otherwise, the bill rewritten in the House Agriculture Committee and re-introduced on June 27 by Rep. Pace (D., Ga.) as H.R. 8969, differs very little from the earlier H.R. 8665 which has been reported in this column.

Supporters of the bill are confident of House approval, but admit that it may run into difficulty in the Senate. They insist, however, that enactment this session is a "good bet."

• **Cotton Loan Rate**—Agriculture Department insiders are figuring, privately, on a probable 1950 national average cotton loan rate of close to 29 cents per pound. The loan rate will be 90 percent of the Aug. 1 parity. Cotton parity on June 15 was 31 cents per pound and the trend is upward.

The interim rate of 27 cents, basis Middling ⅞ths inch, will be available until Aug. 1. Details of the loan program for this year are essentially the same as for 1949-crop cotton.

Price supports will be available for long-staple cotton this year if Congress passes, and the President signs, the Pace amendment to the cotton acreage allotment law. The long-staple provision would make that variety subject to marketing quotas, with the minimum quota not less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or 30 percent of estimated domestic consumption plus exports for the marketing year.

• **USDA Figures 10 Million Bale Minimum in 1950**—Cotton officials of the Agriculture Department pooh-pooh trade reports that acreage and marketing restrictions may be removed next year because of a shortage of the staple. Only a severely short crop could produce that result, informed officials say.

The cotton carryover on July 31 is expected to be around 7,300,000 bales, some two million bales more than a year ago. Department figuring is on the basis of a 1950 crop of at least 10 million bales, and not many think there is much chance of going that low.

Domestic consumption and exports now running close to 14 million bales for the year are not figured to hold at that level for another 12 months. Preliminary estimates, although unofficial, are about two million bales under that figure.

The token subsidy of 10 cents per bale on exports has been continued indefinitely. The subsidy is being kept on the books to facilitate any real use if that is found necessary later on.

• **ICAC Reviews World Cotton Situation**—The International Cotton Advisory Committee, in a review of the world cotton situation, calls attention to "currently favorable economic conditions and the concurrent advance in textile activity."

Cotton consumption in countries accounting for about two-thirds of the world total was two percent higher in the first quarter of this year than in the last quarter of 1949 and nine percent above the first quarter of 1949.

"However," the Committee observed, "scarcities of cotton are important factors limiting textile activity in East Asia." It noted that the increased textile supply in some areas has resulted in lower prices.

"On the other hand," the Committee said, "the price of cotton has been advancing in recent months. In these circumstances increased pressure to change from cotton to rayon is developing, but the supply of this fiber is apparently insufficient to meet the demand in many countries."

The Committee report takes note of the 22 percent cut in U.S. cotton acreage and calls attention to an increase of 23 percent in Mexico, 14 percent in Egypt and 20 percent in the Indian Union.

The Committee has a new 290-page book entitled "Report on the Developing World Cotton Situation" just off the press. It may be obtained for $2 by writing the International Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Building, Washington 25, D. C.

• **Farm Leaders Praise ECA**—American farn leaders who returned last week after a six-weeks tour of Marshall Plan countries reported they found "remarkable improvement" in the economic situation in Europe.

Industrial production now is 25 percent above prewar, they said. Agricultural recovery has been slower, but now is back to the prewar level. If production plans are met, farm production in Europe will be 15 percent above prewar by 1952.

Those who made the tour at the invitation of ECA include top officials of the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Grange, and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Their conclusion was that "the program of ECA was well constructed and that it has succeeded extraordinarily well on the whole."

• **Brannan in the Clear**—The question of how far a government agency can go in promoting proposed farm legislation wasn't settled when the House lobby investigating committee found Secretary Brannan not guilty on charges of illegal lobbying for his farm plan.

The charges against Brannan grew out of his speech on behalf of his farm plan at a meeting of 5,000 PMA state, county and local committeemen. The meeting was financed out of government funds and was held in St. Paul in April.

The lobby committee voted to dismiss the charges against Brannan after hearing his explanation and admitting into the record a General Accounting Office report that "the entire affair was aboveboard and thoroughly proper."

Brannan has contended that he was not aware, when he accepted the invitation to speak, that the meeting was being government-financed and that PMA committeemen had been "strongly urged" to attend, with all expenses and a per diem paid.

• **Social Security for Farm Workers**—There is a good chance that Congress will act before it goes home on the bill to extend social security to about one million farm workers, effective next Jan. 1. Slightly different versions of the bill have been approved by the Senate and House, but conference agreement may take some time.

Under the bill, farm employees who work for one employer 60 days or more

Now They're Speeding Up Spring Planting

It looks like the farmer's traditional long winter rest is about to go the way of the horse-and-buggy and other symbols of the days when life was leisurely. In this jet propelled era even spring planting is being speeded up.

Disproving Mark Twain's famous remark that "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it," agricultural scientists are working on experiments which show promise of combating the farmer's annual hazards of late spring and early fall freezes—with carbon black, a product of natural gas.

Preliminary tests in which two tons of carbon black per acre were mixed into a top two-inch layer of sandy loam showed that the soil so treated absorbed more of the sun's heat throughout the year than untreated soil. Records of surface and near-surface temperatures taken by scientists every 15 minutes for more than a year were somewhat higher for the treated soil. Researchers are hopeful that an economical and practical way can be worked out for farmers to apply carbon black to their soil, giving them an extra measure of protection against delays in spring planting because the soil will be warmer.

in one calendar quarter and receive $50 or more cash compensation would be covered by old-age insurance, but not unemployment. The employee and employer each would contribute 1½ percent of the wage.

Only hired workers would be covered. Share-croppers would not qualify unless they also worked for cash. Migratory workers are not excluded, but few would qualify because of the requirement that they work at least 60 days in one quarter for one employee.

• **Is the Dust Bowl Coming Back?**—Two separate USDA reports suggest that the danger of a dust bowl revival now is greater than at any time in more than 10 years.

A Soil Conservation Service survey reports that prospects of dust bowl conditions are causing grave concern. The report says 5¼ million acres were damaged by wind erosion last spring in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming. Severe erosion occurred on 750,000 acres and another 2,000,000 acres suffered moderate damage.

Cotton Consumption Up

In the June review of the International Cotton Advisory Committee attention is drawn to currently favorable economic conditions and the concurrent advance in textile activity over a wide area. Cotton consumption in countries accounting for about two-thirds of the world total was two percent higher in the first quarter of 1950 than in the preceding quarter and nine percent higher than in the first quarter of 1949. However, scarcities of cotton are important factors limiting textile activity in East Asia. In some areas increased textile supply has been accompanied by lower textile prices. On the other hand, the price of cotton has been advancing in recent months. In these circumstances increased pressure to change from cotton to rayon is developing but the supply of this fiber is apparently insufficient to meet the demand in many countries.

Lint Identification Program To Include All Varieties

Greater premiums than ever are in store for cotton farmers in New Mexico and West Texas under a revised lint indentification program announced last week by Marshall Thompson, New Mexico extension cotton marketing specialist. Thompson said that all varieties of cotton grown in the El Paso area will now be eligible for lint identification under the Extension Service program. Previously only the 1517 variety has been identified.

"The quickest and most economical method of establishing and maintaining a market reputation for cotton is by properly labeling every bale produced in this area," Thompson explained. "Therefore, we have broadened the program to include as many producers as possible.

"In recent years, other varieties of cotton besides 1517 have increased greatly in popularity among farmers in the El Paso area. For example, since 1948, when the Extension Service identification program was started, the acreage of the Mesilla Valley variety has increased tremendously. Two years ago less than five percent of the total upland cotton acreage in Dona Ana County in New Mexico and Hudspeth and El Paso Counties in Texas was planted to the Mesilla Valley variety of cotton. Today about 60 percent of the cotton acreage in these three counties is planted to this variety."

In Chaves County this year, only about 50 percent of the upland cotton acreage is planted to 1517, with the remainder in Deltapine, Rowden and other varieties, the cotton marketing specialist said. Formerly, all cotton grown in Chaves County was 1517.

Under the revised program, information about variety, year, and area of growth will be stamped on the gin portion of the Smith-Doxey combination tag, Thompson added. Large, brightly-colored placards will be placed within the bale to duplicate the information on the tag.

• If all the cultivated land in the world were evenly divided among the population, each person would have slightly over one acre, according to USDA. The world's population is about 2,200,000,000 people, and the crop land amounts to 2,400,000,000 acres. The two countries which have the largest areas of cultivated land are the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Australia Reports Deficit Of Oilseed Products

Australia has a very large deficit so far as supplies of oilseeds and their products, vegetable oils and oilmeals are concerned. The most important single source of Australian vegetable oil and meal is copra, which is imported primarily from New Guinea. War damage to the plantations and to port facilities in New Guinea was severe and the recovery in copra imports from there has been slow.

The most important domestically produced oilseed is the peanut, production of which is now well above prewar levels. The production of linseed, which was not grown commercially prewar, has been increasing at a very rapid rate and promises to top that of peanuts within a year or two. Sunflower seed production has also been increasing rather steadily but not at so spectacular a rate as linseed production. Olive production is increasing slowly as new groves come into bearing. Cottonseed production, however, has decreased almost to the vanishing point as cotton has found it difficult to compete with alternative crops. Soybeans, safflowers, and castor beans are being grown experimentally but not on a commercial scale. There are some young plantations of tung nuts which have not yet come into production, while wild candlenuts are collected in northern Queensland.

Altogether, however, there is a shortage of drying oils and a very severe shortage of oil cake for livestock feed. The production of exportable supplies of butter minimizes the need for edible vegetable oils and thus removes an incentive for increased production of such oils. The dairyman and poultryman, however, are sorely in need of oil meal which is a valuable joint product of the vegetable oil industry.

Mississippi Ginners to Meet July 16-17

The annual meeting of Mississippi ginners will be held July 16-17 at Greenville following the National Cotton Council's Cotton Mechanization Conference there July 13-14-15. Business sessions will be held at Hotel Greenville.

Gordon Marks of Jackson, secretary of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association, advises ginners: "You'll hear the latest information on the seed support program, and the contract CCC will offer you through the PMA. You'll get the truth about ginning costs, and why business methods must be faced realistically this year. You'll get information on methods and machines for ginning cotton.

"You'll get a cold, analytical summary of why taxes are what they are from Henry Eason of your State Tax Commission. If it doesn't grip your interest and chill your spine," Marks says, "then we've missed our guess a mile."

All Mississippi ginners are urged to attend the Greenville meeting and to fill out and return immediately the reservation form sent them several days ago.

Spain's Oilseed Production Continues Small

Spain's production of oilseeds other than olives amounts to about 22,000 to 27,000 short tons a year. Approximately one-third to one-half of this production is in peanuts, few of which are crushed for oil. The only other significant source of vegetable oil is cottonseed. A short cotton crop in 1949 resulted in an estimated 6,700 tons of commercial cottonseed, compared with about 14,330 tons in 1948.

Production of other types of oilseeds —hempseed, flaxseed, and sunflower seed —totaling about 3,800 tons in any one year is not thought to have varied significantly in 1949. In 1947, the last year for which official figures have been released, the distribution was: 1,730 tons of hempseed, 1,470 tons of sunflower seed, and 750 tons of flaxseed.

Except for substantial imports of soybean oil from the U.S., Spanish importation of vegetable oils, oilseeds and animal fats in 1949 continued the decline of the last few years, totaling 11,680 tons against 19,400 in 1948. Approximately 19,840 tons of soybean oil were imported from the U. S. and mixed with edible olive oil partially to alleviate the extreme shortage of olive oil. Development of Spanish Guinea as a source of vegetable oil continued in 1949. Shipments of both copra and palm oil increased. Portuguese West Africa became an unimportant source of supply.

Present prospects indicate greater supplies of vegetable oils from indigenous sources in 1950, due to better growing conditions. Some soybean or peanut oil will have to be imported, probably from the U.S., to meet local demand. The volume imported will depend upon the volume of olive oil exported.

Watch This Killer!

Council Issues 2,4-D Warning

Researchers have found that a single ounce of 2,4-D weed killer is enough to possibly cause serious damage to as many as 35 acres of cotton.

The National Cotton Council is issuing this warning after receiving a number of complaints of cotton being damaged by 2,4-D drifting on to cotton during its application to other crops.

Applications of insecticides and other chemicals with equipment that has been used to apply 2,4-D also has been responsible for damage to cotton. The Council's production and marketing division warns that even a small amount of 2,4-D remaining in a sprayer or container is enough to seriously injure susceptible crops.

If it is necessary to use the same equipment on susceptible crops that has been used previously to apply 2,4-D, machines should be cleaned thoroughly with a solution of household ammonia or a mixture of activated charcoal.

Rinse the sprayer thoroughly with water. Prepare a one percent solution of household ammonia, using two teaspoons of ammonia to each quart of water. Fill the sprayer and leave the solution in the tank, booms and hoses from 12 to 24 hours. Drain and rinse thoroughly with water. Cleaning with commercial mixtures of activated charcoal is much quicker but more expensive.

The Council lists the following precautions for the use of 2,4-D weed killer: (1) Don't use 2,4-D dusts under any conditions. (2) Use carefully around sensitive planits. (3) There are various forms of 2,4-D and all have different properties. Purchase the herbicide from reputable manufacturers and follow their instructions for its use.

(4) If possible, do not use 2,4-D weed control equipment for spraying insecticides and fungicides. If it is necessary to use such equipment, clean it thoroughly with ammonia or activated charcoal. (5) Be sure proper equipment is used. Check it carefully, see that it does not leak and that nozzles produce coarse spray particles. (6) Apply 2,4-D at the right time. (7) Employ only qualified airplane and custom operators with proper equipment and who will apply 2,4-D as recommended by federal and state authorities. (8) Keep posted on all new information and regulations about the use of 2,4-D.

Soybean Oil Mill Is Under Construction at Greenville

A new solvent process plant for soybeans is under construction at Greenville, Miss., according to reports from Greenville. The plant should be completed by mid-September.

Lyman Reed is supervising construction of the new mill and will operate it. Minimum daily capacity will be 100 tons, and a 300,000 bushel elevator will be part of the new plant. Mr. Reed announced that the mill would operate 300 working days annually, with a total capacity of 1,000,000 bushels of soybeans.

• Good pastures can be made on upland if the soil is fertile or made so before planting.

Quotes on Cotton

Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas

WHERE FUTURE LIES—"The future for American cotton does not lie mainly in parity price and in acreage control, but in such efficient production that it can compete successfully with synthetic fibers and for a fair share of the foreign market."—*Farm and Ranch —Southern Agriculturist.*

•

$75 MORE PER ACRE—"A recent survey showed that if all known facts in producing, harvesting and marketing cotton were used there would be an average net profit of $75 more per acre than at present."—*I. E. Miles, Mississippi Extension Service.*

•

STILL INDISPENSABLE—"A mid-century look at cotton indicates considerably more elements in its favor during the next 50 years than during the first half of the 1900's . . . As a feed and fiber crop for this state, cotton is still indispensable."—*Oklahoma Cotton Grower.*

•

FINE COMBINATION—"Cattle and cotton are a mighty fine combination." —*The Progressive Farmer.*

•

ESSENTIAL CONDITION—"American cotton must sell in world markets at competitive prices with other cotton and with synthetic fibers and be permitted to move freely into the market . . . that is absolutely necessary if the industry is to be prosperous."—*Committee Report, American Cotton Shippers Association.*

E. H. Kirk Forms Dallas Brokerage Company

E. H. Kirk has announced the formation of his own company as broker in cottonseed, peanut and soybean products, including linters, hulls and mill feeds, and will operate under the name of E. H. Kirk Company, with offices at 418½ North St. Paul St., Dallas. His phone number is Prospect 7-1581.

Kirk was formerly associated with Charles D. West in West Commission Co., Dallas. West recently formed a partnership with J. S. LeClercq, Jr., under the name of West-LeClercq Co.

• Early season cotton insect control, when started and stopped at the proper time, insures early fruiting, earlier maturity, reduces insect hazards, makes possible earlier harvesting, earlier stalk destruction in the fall, and under favorable conditions increases yields.

Family Night Program to Be Cotton Congress Feature

A "family night" of entertainment and relaxation, with information about new cotton and cottonseed products that will be of interest to young and old, will be a new feature of the annual Cotton Research Congress at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, A. L. Ward of Dallas, chairman of the Thursday night session, July 27, has announced.

Children, as well as adults, will participate in the night program at which the research-minded group will relax from their daytime studies of cotton's problems, Ward said. He added that the public is invited to take part in this session.

"Foods that come from the cotton plant will be served as refreshments as the climax of this party for the whole family," he said.

First half of the evening session will be presented by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of New Orleans with a dramatization of the newest developments in finding new products and uses for cotton and cottonseed. "Enter . . . New Cotton Products" will be the title for this portion of the program, presented by James A. Kime of the Laboratory staff.

"Cotton Pickin's," directed by the Texas Extension Service of the A. & M. College System, will be the second half of the program, with farm families taking part in a skit and party in which the audience will participate.

Sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, with Burris C. Jackson of Hillsboro as general chairman, the two-day Congress, July 27-28, will have "Cotton's Vital Role" as its theme. For the eleventh time, it will bring to Texas leaders in research, production, marketing and processing of cotton and cottonseed products from all of the principal cotton states.

World Cotton Consumption Study Is Available

The International Cotton Advisory Committee this week announced publication of a comprehensive two-part "Report on the Developing World Cotton Situation." Part A is a 252-page "Analysis of Trends in and Factors Affecting Cotton Consumption," while Part B is a 38-page "Report on Ways and Means of Increasing Consumption of Cotton and of Balancing Production and Consumption." Both parts of the report were prepared for consideration by the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Committee held recently in Washington. The two-part "Report on the Developing World Cotton Situation" is available from the International Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Bldg., Washington 25, D.C., in either English or French, at $2.00 per copy.

Hong Kong Tung Oil Exports

Hong Kong tung oil exports during January-March were 3,695 short tons against 8,014 in the same months of 1949. April and May exports to the U.S. amounted to 2,920 tons compared with only 600 tons for the January-March quarter. The sharp decline in the first quarter of this year applied to most countries.

USDA Contracts for Study Of Fats and Oils Markets

The Production and Marketing Administration of USDA has announced that a contract has been signed with John W. McCutcheon, private industrial consultant in New York City, to study existing and potential market outlets for fats and oils of domestic agricultural origin.

Since the war, consumption of domestic fats and oils has not kept pace with the increased supply. This research is designed to discover or develop additional market outlets for the large supply.

Major emphasis of the study will be on inedible fats and oils. The research was initiated following recommendations of the commodity advisory committee established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. Funds were appropriated by Congress specifically for this type of work under the terms of that act. This project is part of a larger program of research being conducted by USDA for development of new and expanded market outlets for fats and oils of domestic agricultural origin.

Under the terms of the 12-month contract, Mr. McCutcheon will interview representatives of business firms, will evaluate marketing trends in production and distribution, and will furnish preliminary reports and a final report to the Department. The findings will be made public.

The immediate purpose of the project is to furnish producers, processors, and users of fatty acids and synthetic detergents made from inedible fats and oils with information on uses and potential uses of these fats and oils and their products. Reports furnished under the contract also will provide information on marketing channels for inedible fat products, price relationships between inedible fats and competitive materials, and market relationships between products made from fats and products made from competitive materials. In addition, information will be obtained on emulsifiers used in edible fat products.

Guatemalan Fats and Oils Output Is Inadequate

Guatemala's 1949 fats and oils production from domestic sources amounted to approximately 9,696 short tons, about 60 percent of the fats and oils available for consumption, the balance having been imported. Imports were the largest in any recent year, due, it is believed, to lower prices for fats and oils from the U.S. rather than to any marked change in the availability of domestic fats and oils.

Sesame is produced on relatively small plots in the Pacific coastal region. Output in 1949 is estimated at 1,500 tons against 2,000 tons in 1948.

Approximately 1,900 tons of cottonseed were produced in Guatemala in 1949, of which about 1,700 were probably available to crushers. Cotton production has been increasing, largely as a result of the efforts of the Institute for the Development of Production.

Peanuts produced in Guatemala are generally utilized for edible purposes and not crushed. Accurate production figures are not available, but output in 1949 was probably around 250 tons of unshelled nuts.

Production of corozo kernels in 1949 was approximately 800 tons. The word "corozo" is loosely used to designate at least three and possibly five different types of kernels gathered from wild oil palms. Undoubtedly a greater tonnage could be made available but a number of factors tend to hold back the exploitation of the palm fruit. Practically all nuts are cracked by hand though there is reported to be a nut cracking machine near Lago de Izabal. Most of the oil palms are located in remote areas outside the commercial land transport network.

Production of seed from the wild cacao voladar tree is roughly estimated at 75 to 100 tons yearly and of castor beans at 250 to 500 tons.

Guatemala has six plants with oil crushing equipment. The larger of the two modern plants is located in Guatemala City and has a yearly oil capacity of 3,600,000 pounds.

Netherlands Fats and Oils Situation Improves

The fats and oils situation in 1949 in the Netherlands improved considerably over 1948, according to the American Embassy, The Hague. Domestic oilseed production increased by 77 percent—from 49,360 short tons to 87,150 tons, with rapeseed accounting for 64,730 tons (29,570 in 1948), flaxseed 19,480 tons (16,580), and poppy seed 2,940 tons (3,210).

Fats and oils—vegetable, animal, and marine — from indigenous production amounted to 68,750 tons in 1949, or an increase of 68 percent over the 36,870-ton output of 1948 and 164 percent over 1947. Production from imported products was reported at 181,120 tons against 138,500 in 1948 and 118,170 in 1947. Thus over-all production of fats and oils, excluding butter, totaled 249,270 tons in 1949 compared with 175,390 and 144,220, respectively, the two previous years. About one-fourth of the total Netherlands oil crushing capacity of over one million tons was used during 1949, and output amounted to about 30 percent of prewar production.

Total imports of oil-bearing products were up 57 percent from 228,800 tons in 1948 to 359,170 tons in 1949. This improved import situation is extremely important for the Netherlands because it permits greater use of crushing facilities and provides by-products needed for cattle feed.

The most important oil-bearing product imported in both 1948 and 1949 was copra, the bulk of which came from Indonesia. Soybean imports, practically all of U.S. origin, totaled 56,660 tons in 1949 against only six tons in 1948. Flaxseed imports more than doubled—from 28,830 tons in 1948 to 68,770 tons in 1949.

Total 1949 imports of all oils amounted to 106,240 tons, an increase of 85 percent over the 57,470 tons of 1948. The U.S. supplied about 80 percent of the soybean oil and 70 percent of the cottonseed oil, but only 12.5 percent of the total fat imports.

The Netherlands exported 12,560 tons of oilseeds (rapeseed, flaxseed and poppy seed) in 1949 compared with 8,400 in 1948. Oil exports amounted to over 44,000 tons against 20,000 in 1948, an increase of 120 percent.

Consumption of fats and oils in terms of fat equivalent increased over 1948 by 35 percent. Generally, prices during 1949 were lower than in the previous year.

Domestic production of oilseeds is expected to be somewhat higher in 1950 than in 1949. The 1950 seeded acreages of rape and flax were reported at 90,900 and 46,500 acres, respectively. May 1949 averages were 62,300 to rape and 50,000 to flax. It is also expected that larger supplies of imported oils and oil-bearing products will be available and at somewhat lower prices.

Good experimental results have been obtained with the oilseed crop camomile (anthemis camilina sativa). This crop is reported to thrive on poor soils in the Netherlands and to produce 900 to 2,200 pounds of seed per acre. The loss from shattering has been slight and the oil content of the seed averaged 33 percent. Extension officials believe camomile will find a definite place in areas where rape and flax are not adaptable.

Fats and Oils Production In Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic's fats and oils situation during 1949 was characterized by a moderate decline in prices of domestically produced fats as production increased, and smaller imports of most products, according to reports from the American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo, to USDA.

The program of the Dominican government to expand peanut production for the oil factory at Ciudad Trujillo was very successful in 1949. A record crop of approximately 23,500 short tons of peanuts in the shell were harvested from 62,100 acres compared with the previous record of 10,200 tons from 41,600 acres in 1948. Compared with 1948, the average yield per acre rose 54 percent to 756 pounds because of better seed, more adequate water supplies, and better methods of cultivation.

The 1949 coconut harvest was reported at 18 million nuts compared with 17 million in 1948. Small quantities of sesame are produced annually, but official statistics are not available. Part of the output is used locally, principally in the preparation of confectionery and beverages.

• The original pressure group was the family group, and father was its objective.

For 11 Consecutive Years:

Fertilizer Producers Set New Records

Clifton A. Woodrum, president of the American Plant Food Council, told the fifth annual convention of his organization at Hot Springs, Va., on June 30 that "the fertilizer industry has broken all plant food production records for 11 consecutive years, furnishing farmers 18,542,000 tons last season compared to 7,758,000 tons in 1938 or an increase of 139 percent."

He described the industry as "a vast network of over 1,100 fertilizer mixing plants conveniently located to meet the needs of farmers," adding that "in addition, millions of dollars are invested in mining operations, refineries and chemical manufacturing plants to supply the necessary raw materials such as nitrogen, phosphate, and potash used in making the recommended fertilizers."

Woodrum said that "no country in the world has a fertilizer industry so well geared to the needs of farmers as the industry in the United States."

"Since the formation of the Council five years ago, we have witnessed a phenomenal growth and expansion of the fertilizer industry," he said, pointing out that fertilizer consumption was 13.5 million tons on June 30, 1945 compared with 18.5 million tons reported for the past season.

Woodrum said "the great expansion in the fertilizer industry is attributable to several reasons":

(1) The farmers of America have become more and more aware of the fact that by the proper use of fertilizer they can not only obtain increased production at lower unit costs but more nutritious crops.

(2) Farmers have realized that proper conservation and protection of soil fertility requires, among other procedures, the application of plant foods.

(3) Higher farm income has brought greater consumption of commercial fertilizers.

(4) During the past few years, great areas of the country, particularly in the Midwest, have suddenly awakened to the great advantages to be derived from the use of commercial fertilizers.

Woodrum said the fertilizer industry's development during the war and postwar years can best be described by Dr. Richard Bradfield, head, Department of Agronomy, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, who said:

"We have a highly developed chemical industry to supply us with high-grade fertilizers at reasonable prices and in practically unlimited quantities. No country has ever had a fertilizer industry comparable to it."

Hercules to Build Second Toxaphene Plant

Hercules Powder Co. this week announced plans for construction of a second unit for the manufacture of toxaphene, the chlorinated-camphene insecticide used in killing the cotton boll weevil and scores of other crop and livestock pests.

The new plant, to be located at Hattiesburg, Miss., is expected to increase the production of toxaphene by almost 50 percent. The company's other plant at Brunswick, Ga., has been in operation since 1947.

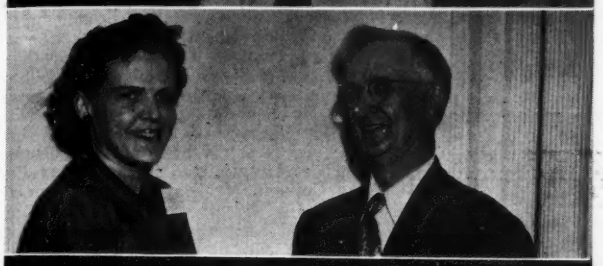
"We hope to begin construction immediately and have the plant ready for use by February," A. E. Forster, general manager of the Hercules naval stores department, said. "This means that we should be operating the plant in time for control of insects on 1951 crops."

"Hattiesburg was selected as the new production site to bring the product closer to the vast cotton-growing regions of the Mississippi Delta, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas," Forster continued. The Hercules naval stores plant, located there since 1920, will furnish power, steam, laboratories and supervisory personnel.

By chemical processing, camphene is derived from turpentine and reacted with chlorine to form the compound known as toxaphene. Hercules manufactures the basic toxaphene which is used by manufacturers of insecticides.

Mrs. Thomas C. Neislar Dies June 30

Funeral services were held in Dallas June 30 for Mrs. Thomas C. Neislar, who died at her home in that city June 28. She had lived in Dallas for 30 years. Her husband is an appraiser of gins, oil mills and compresses and is well known to members of those industries in the Southwest. Other survivors include two sons, a daughter, two brothers and two sisters.



Camera Flashbacks to the Joint Meeting of Carolinas Crushers

■ TOP—W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, left, retiring president of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, congratulates W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro, on the latter's election to the vice-presidency of the Association at the recent joint convention of Carolinas crushers at Myrtle Beach, S. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, reelected secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina association, looks on.

■ SECOND FROM TOP—R. M. Hughes, Greer, was reelected president of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers Association to serve an eleventh term. Mrs. Durrett Williams, Columbia, seems happy at her reelection as treasurer of the Association. She was also elected secretary of the organization.

■ THIRD FROM TOP—Shown here, left to right, are Robert C. Barnett, Shelby, N. C.; U. F. Stewart, Savannah, Ga.; J. R. Strain, Tupelo, Miss.; and J. Van Rogers, Jr., Southeastern field representative for NCPA's Educational Service, Atlanta, Ga. Barnett, Stewart and Strain are mill managers.

■ FOURTH FROM TOP—Shown here are three of the many ladies who attended the Myrtle Beach convention. Left to right they are Mrs. David D. Fay, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, N. C.; and Mrs. W. McD. Jones, whose husband is manager of the oil mill at Bishopsville, S. C.

■ FIFTH FROM TOP—Elizabeth McGee, left, 1950 Maid of Cotton from Spartanburg, S. C., attended the convention and is pictured with Mrs. Durrett Williams, center, and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, right. The Maid told about some of her recent tour experiences at the final business session June 20.

■ BOTTOM—These happy people were photographed at the annual banquet held Monday evening, June 19.

Opelousas Mill Operator Is Featured in Special Story

The Opelousas (La.) *Daily World* of June 11 published, as one in a weekly series of profiles of local business leaders, a story by feature-writer Elizabeth M. Eskew about J. P. Barnett, Sr., president and general manager of the Opelousas Oil Mill and the Opelousas Oil Refinery.

The story relates how young Jesse Barnett went down to Opelousas from Kentucky in the spring of 1902 to try out for a position on the town's semi-pro baseball team. He made the team, all right, but he "didn't set the league on fire." Barnett stayed on in Opelousas and in 1910 married Miss Marie Poulet, a local girl.

How he got into the oil mill business makes interesting reading. Fact is, he bought the mill in Opelousas simply because he got sick and tired of trying to sell it. That was in 1920, and Barnett at the time was secretary of the Opelousas chamber of commerce. The oil mill was idle and naturally the town wanted to see it in operation. Barnett, as the chamber secretary, was given the job of trying to get owners of other mills to come to Opelousas to take over the idle mill. Tired of writing letters and getting no takers for the mill, the chamber of commerce secretary up and bought it himself.

Today the oil mill and refinery are valued at roughly $2,000,000 and the company's products are sold in many parts of the U.S. and in some foreign countries. The oil mill at Opelousas has long been one of the city's principal industries. The refinery and shortening plant, established in 1938, has been constantly improved since then and today is one of the country's most modern. The company also operates a number of cotton gins in Louisiana.

It has required a lot of J. P. Barnett's time to transform an unwanted oil mill into one of the state's principal units in the oil milling, refining and cotton ginning field, but there has been enough time left over to enable him to take an active part in the civic affairs of Opelousas. He helped organize the Indian Hills Country Club and today is its president. He has done notable work with the Boy Scouts of America and has served for many years on the executive council and committee of the Evangeline Area Council. Mr. Barnett is vice-president and a director of a bank in Opelousas and has other business interests as well. A son, J. P. Barnett, Jr., is assistant secretary-treasurer of the Opelousas Oil Mill and the Opelousas Oil Refinery.

To quote from the story in the Opelousas *Daily World*, J. P. Barnett, Sr., "totes a heavy stick on the local team."

Final Egyptian Cotton Estimate Is Up

The final official estimate places the 1949-50 cotton crop in Egypt at 1,796,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), compared with the last previous estimate of 1,691,000 and a final estimate of 1,836,000 bales for 1948-49.

The 1949-50 estimate of 768,000 bales for extra long-staple varieties (mostly Karnak and Menoufi) with fiber 1⅜ inches and longer was 45 percent higher than the estimate of 531,000 for 1948-49. Production of Ashmouni and Zagora (staple length of both varieties is less than 1¼ inches) is estimated at 829,000 bales or 24 percent less than the 1,086,000-bale crop of 1948-49. There was little change in medium long-staple varieties (1¼ to 1⅜ inches) from 189,000 bales in 1948-49 to 161,000 in 1949-50. Totals for both years include 30,000 to 40,000 bales of unclassified cotton.

Acreage estimates of 1,496,000 acres for 1948-49 and 1,754,000 for 1949-50 were not changed.

Oilseed Production Is Up in South Korea

Oilseed production in South Korea during 1949 exceeded 1948 by approximately 25 percent. The greatest increase occurred in cottonseed, with production estimated at 83,490 short tons against 57,880 the previous year. Soybean production amounted to 6,654,000 bushels compared with 5,534,000 in 1948. Sesame seed and peanut production also increased while perilla seed output was down slightly.

Most of the oilseeds produced in Korea are used for domestic extraction of oils, but there is not sufficient information on which to base estimates of the volume thus produced. In the case of sesame seed oil the relative stability of the price during 1949, a year of general inflation, indicates that supply closely approximated demand.

TIMELY TIPS
On Livestock Feeding

Cottonseed Meal "Still Champion"—A recent Kansas Experiment Station experiment indicates that 2½ pounds of dehydrated alfalfa pellets are not equal to 1 pound of cottonseed meal for wintering beef heifers in combination with silage, prairie hay and corn. During 145 days, the cottonseed meal fed heifers gained 15 pounds more at a feed cost of $3.75 less than the alfalfa pellet fed heifers.

Don't Forget Salt — Plenty of salt should be available to all livestock. In a Kansas experiment, gains of steer calves were doubled when salt was fed, free access, as compared to not feeding salt. The calves fed salt required only half as much feed per pound of gain.

How About Creep-Feeding? — Fast gains are made by creep-fed calves on small amounts of feed. Heifers develop early, and purebreds develop good conformation and thick fleshing to bring better prices. A good mixture to use is 500 to 600 pounds of ground grain and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

Purebred calves do especially well on a mixture of 400 pounds of corn chops or sorghum grain chops, 250 pounds of ground oats, 150 pounds of wheat bran and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal.

Bloat Cuts Profit—Cattle on lush, fast growing legume pastures must be watched carefully to prevent losses from bloat and scours. Fill cattle well before turning on the pasture the first time. Don't start first grazing when legumes are wet with rain or dew. Watch cattle closely first few days.

Cottonseed hulls are excellent to prevent bloat and scours because hulls provide needed bulk and promote belching. Hulls also provide needed dry matter for cattle on tender and "washy" pastures of all types. A good plan is to self-feed a mixture of 90% cottonseed hulls and 10% cottonseed meal to cattle on young pasture. If hand-fed, allow 5 to 10 pounds, daily per head.

A Tax of 12% to 33% on Poor Feeding and Management—Dr. J. C. Miller, head, Texas A. & M. Animal Husbandry Department, said: "No business can stand the losses now incurred by the livestock industry. One out of every three pigs never reaches weaning age. It is estimated that about 12 percent of our calves born never reach marketable age, and that 15 percent of our lambs die before reaching market age. Much of these losses can be attributed to lack of feed, mismanagement, or lack of protection from disease and parasites."

Good Hens Plus Good Feed—Poultrymen cannot afford to keep poor laying hens. When hens don't lay, it may be lack of laying ability in the hens or poor feeding and management. Cull poor layers and feed and manage good layers properly.

Shown below is the feed cost per dozen eggs at different rates of production when all-mash laying ration costs $3.50 per hundred:

When 10% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 90 cents

When 20% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 48 cents

When 30% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 34 cents

When 40% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 27 cents

When 50% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 23 cents

When 60% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 20 cents

When 70% of the flock is laying, feed cost per dozen eggs is 19 cents

A good, home mixed, all-mash mixture for laying hens is: 52 lbs. of a mixture of two or more ground grains; 16 lbs. of wheat bran; 15 lbs. of wheat shorts; 5 lbs. of cottonseed meal; 5 lbs. of soybean or peanut meal; 3 lbs. of meat scraps; 4 lbs. of alfalfa leaf meal; 1 lb. of steamed bone meal; 1 lb. of oyster shell flour; and ½ lb. of salt.

Canadian Margarine Industry Expands

Canadian margarine production is more than maintaining the rate established in 1949. During January-April 1950 the output was 34,900,000 pounds against 19,059,000 in the same months of last year and a total of 73,958,000 in 1949, the first year of production.

According to trade information, margarine is supplanting butter in Canada to the extent of about 3,500,000 pounds per month. Creamery butter production has not decreased but stocks were considerably larger at the end of the first quarter of this year and also at the beginning of 1950 than on the corresponding dates of 1949.

People in The Press

• **Claude L. Welch,** National Cotton Council, tells how gin fires start . . . the damage they do . . . and how they can be prevented. **Page 18.**

• Mechanization Conference speakers at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., July 13-15 include: **Frank P. Hanson,** Farm Equipment Institute; **Francis L. Gerdes,** U.S. Fiber Laboratory; **Dr. Sherman E. Johnson,** assistant BAE chief; **Darryl R. Francis,** Memphis banker; **Ralph H. Rogers,** BAE agricultural economist; **M. R. Powers,** Edisto Experiment Station; **Dr. Russell Coleman,** National Fertilizer Association head; **P. H. Noland,** B. F. Avery & Sons president; **H. H. Bloom,** executive vice-president, The Massey-Harris Co.; and **Wm. E. Meek,** Delta Branch Experiment Station. **Page 14.**

• **J. G. Kroonen** of Holland, Southern Regional Research Laboratory's foreign trainee, is shown with **R. O. Feuge** of the Laboratory staff. **Page 48.**

• A new daughter, **Ann Davidson Keller,** has arrived at the home of the **Paul Kellers.** **Page 50.**

• **Dr. Hario Lewy van Severen** of the Experiment Station in El Salvador tours U.S. research organizations. **Page 50.**

• Relationship of gin machinery to the cost of ginning is discussed by **John E. Ross, Jr.,** Stoneville Laboratory, in second of a series of articles. **Page 55.**

• **Ray E. Dickson,** superintendent of the Substation at Spur, Texas, dies. **Page 53.**

• Details of Tennessee ginners' tour to Stoneville, Miss., are given by **Harrold B. Jones,** Tennessee extension cotton ginning specialist. **Page 57.**

• **W. M. Groves,** retired ginner, dies at home in Wylie, Texas. **Page 57.**

• Directors renamed for another year by North Carolina crushers include: **T. F. Bridgers,** Wilson; **C. FitzSimons,** Columbia, S. C.; **Paul Keller,** Clayton; **J. D. Medlin,** Maxton; **W. T. Melvin,** Rocky Mount; **Irvin Morgan,** Farmville; **L. M. Sneed,** Raleigh; **L. M. Upchurch,** Raeford; and **W. V. Westmoreland,** Goldsboro. **Page 58.**

• **J. P. Widlar** has been transferred from Denver to Kansas City, Mo., as branch manager by Chase Bag Co., **R. N. Conners,** vice-president, announces. **Page 26.**

• A feature story in the Opelousas *Daily World* tells how **J. P. Barnett, Sr.,** got his start in oil milling. **Page 38.**

• **John W. McCutcheon,** New York industrial consultant, will study market outlets for fats and oils under PMA contract. **Page 34.**

• Speaking to Texas ginners in Districts 1 and 2 on July 10 at Greenville will be **D. B. Denney,** Wolfe City; **C. B. Spencer,** Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; **Dalton R. Hooten,** USDA Cotton Field Station, Greenville; and **Jay C. Stilley,** executive vice-president of the ginners' asssociation. Spencer and Stilley will also speak at the District 9 meeting at Austin July 20. **Geo. C. Quinn,** Austin, and **Martin Teinert,** Walburg, are in charge of arrangements for the Austin meeting. **P. J. Lemm,** Brenham, is arranging a District 7 meeting at Brenham July 22. **Page 24.**

• **Clifton A. Woodrum,** American Food Plant Council head, tells members of his organization of progress in the fertilizer industry. **Page 36.**

• Funeral services were held in Dallas for **Mrs. Thomas C. Neislar.** **Page 36.**

• **E. H. Kirk** announces formation of his own brokerage firm, E. H. Kirk Company, at Dallas. **Page 33.**

• A new soybean solvent process plant is under construction at Greenville, Miss., under the supervision of **Lyman Reed.** **Page 33.**

• **A. L. Ward,** Educational Service director, announces plans for a family night program during Cotton Research Congress at Dallas July 27. **James A. Kime,** Southern Regional Research Laboratory, will direct the first part of the program. Second half will be presented by Texas Extension Service. **Page 33.**

• Mississippi ginners convention program at Greenville July 13-15 is announced by Secretary **Gordon Marks.** **Page 32.**

• **Maury Knowlton,** Delta Council Ginning Improvement Subcommittee chairman, announces plans for a ginning shortcourse at Greenville, Miss., Aug. 2-4. **Page 28.**

• Arkansas handlers of raw cotton will learn about grading and stapling cotton July 17-21 at a Little Rock school sponsored by the Arkansas Extension Service and Mid-South Cotton Growers Association. Speakers announced by **Harry E. Beasley,** extension ginning specialist, include: **W. H. Harper,** Mid-South field service director; **J. Ritchie Smith,** acting extension district agent; **W. A. Black, Jr.,** Cotton Branch; **Hobson Vandiver,** Mid-South general manager; **Dr. Charles Lincoln,** extension entomologist; and Beasley. **Page 28.**

• New Mexico ginners organize a new state association and elect the following officers: **Winston Lovelace,** Loving, president; **J. B. Greer,** La Union, vice-president; **Mrs. Flora R. Lawrence,** Loving, secretary-treasurer. Directors include: **W. C. Lewis,** Deming; **J. W. Jones, Jr.,** Roswell; **Earl Compton,** Tucumcari; **Leon Rice,** Lovington; **J. P. White, Jr.,** Roswell; Lovelace and Greer. Greer, White and **L. C. Thomas** of Portales will represent the state on the national ginners' board. **Page 41.**

Lloyd Kitchell, Hercules Powder Co. director and general manager of its Virginia Cellulose Department, dies of a cerebral hemorrhage. **Page 41.**

• President **W. D. Lowe** of the National Cottonseed Products Association heads committee of cottonseed crushers at meeting with CCC-PMA representatives to discuss proposed crusher contract with the Government. **Page 41.**

• Cotton is the principal material consumed in the manufacture of hand luggage, accounting for 43 percent of the consumption of all materials. A survey by the National Cotton Council also indicates that more than 90 percent of women's hand luggage is covered with cotton.

• Cottonseed oil made tremendous gains in the shortening market during 1949, preliminary estimates by the Department of Commerce reveal. A total of nearly 530,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil went into shortening during the year, bringing an increase of more than 200,000,000 pounds over 1948.

• There are more cotton farms than those of any other type—that is, farms deriving 40 percent or more of their income from cotton.

Cotton Ginning—Near and Pharr

According to reliable grapevine, a cotton planter near Pharr, Texas, received notice this year that he would be allowed by the United States of America to plant only 500 acres to cotton. The farmer had planted 1,500 acres in 1949 and found that arrangement suitable to him—so he planted the 1,500 acres to cotton again.

Under the gentle "voluntary" regulation of Texas agriculture by the bureaugogues on high at Washington, the owner of the cotton may not have that cotton ginned in Texas. But the planter has loaded his seed cotton on trucks, transported it to our Motherland, Mexico, where it was ginned without molestation from the government. Reynosa gins are glad to get the business and the Mexican Government believes in free enterprise—to some extent, anyhow.

The cotton comes back, presumably as Mexican-grown cotton, for a border payment of $1 a bale, according to the grapevine hereinabove mentioned. An American cotton firm handles it for the enterpriser from Pharr, who is probably one of the few free and independent farmers in all Texas. His Texas-grown Mexican cotton brings a good price, too.

It is almost a one-man reannexation to Mexico, is it not?—Dallas (Tex.) *News,* July 7, 1950.

Ginners, Crushers, PMA-CCC Seek Agreement at Dallas Meeting

A committee of cottonseed crushers, headed by National Cottonseed Products Association President W. D. Lowe of Jackson, Miss., was discussing a proposed crusher contract with CCC-PMA representatives in Dallas as we went to press July 7. Representatives of the National Cotton Ginners' Association were also in Dallas to discuss a ginner's contract with CCC-PMA. This meeting was held July 6. It is understood that the ginners and Government representatives reached an agreement regarding the part the ginners will play in the 1950 program, but the final form the agreement will take is dependent on the outcome of the crusher meeting July 7. Details of the ginner agreement may be made public next week.

Crusher representatives indicated prior to the meeting they could not sign the Government's proposed contract previously submitted to them for study because, as one put it, to do so would mean "relinquishing control of oil mill operation and require only a mill superintendent and a bookkeeper to keep the plant running." If the mills went along with the Government under its plan, this spokesman said, no oil mill would need a manager to look after the business.

As this is written the outcome of the CCC-PMA meeting is, of course, not known. There were indications, however, that CCC-PMA might be prepared to submit to the crushers an alternate contract in the event the industry leaders found they could not accept the first proposals made at the meeting.

There was some optimism among the crusher representatives present for the Dallas meeting that the Government might offer the industry a contract under which the mills could operate with a minimum of Government control and all were hopeful that the July 7 meeting would make further conferences unnecessary.

New Mexico Forms Gin Association

New Mexico ginners took a progressive step June 17 when they organized the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association at a meeting in Ruidoso. Thirty-five of the state's 51 gins were represented at the organization meeting.

Officers of the new association are Winston Lovelace, Loving, president; J. B. Greer, La Union, vice-president; Mrs. Flora R. Lawrence, Loving, secretary-treasurer.

The cotton-producing areas of New Mexico were divided into three districts: District 1—Rio Grande Valley, Deming and Animas; District 2—Pecos Valley; District 3—Lea County, Portales and Tucumcari areas. Association directors named at the Ruidoso meeting are W. C. Lewis, Deming, and J. B. Greer, La Union, for District 1; J. W. Jones, Jr., Roswell, and Winston Lovelace, Loving, for District 2; Earl Compton, Tucumcari, and Leon Rice, Lovington, for District 3; J. P. White, Jr., Roswell, at large. Greer, White, and L. C. Thomas of Portales will represent the Association on the board of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

Lloyd Kitchel, Hercules Director, Dies June 30

Lloyd Kitchel, member of the board of directors of Hercules Powder Co. and general manager of its Virginia Cellulose Department, died suddenly June 30 of a cerebral hemorrhage.

He became associated with the Virginia Cellulose Co. in Hopewell in 1926 to serve as vice-president. The company at that time was a subsidiary of Hercules Powder Co.

When the Virginia Cellulose Co. became the Virginia Cellulose Department of Hercules in 1929, Kitchel was named sales manager of that department. He became general manager of the department, and a director of the company, in 1937.

He is survived by his wife; a daughter, Mrs. S. McGill Gawthrop; and two sons, William Lloyd and Robert Weeks.

• *Fats and Oils World Report—*

Despite Production Gains, Prospects Are Uncertain

THE PAST 12 months have brought further recovery in Western European fats and oils production and in export supplies from Africa, Indonesia and nearby copra producing areas, together with a further record increase in U.S. production and exports. World production of visible fats and oils in 1950 seems likely to total within five percent of the prewar per capita supply level. In several exporting areas, however, the combined growth since 1939 in per capita consumption and population has much exceeded the increase in production and this, together with some continued supply disruptions, has resulted in net world exports continuing much below prewar tonnages, according to a survey report issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

These losses are statistically offset partly by the record increase in U.S. production and exports and partly by a low postwar level of fat consumption in Germany and Japan, due to low levels of real income and import finances. In the rest of Europe, and in most other areas, consumption and stock levels are now at or near prewar levels.

1949 Statistical Results

• **Production**—World production in 1949 was about 720,000 tons greater than in 1948. The major increase occurred in the U.S., with smaller increases in West Africa, Indonesia and Central and Western Europe. Recovery in animal fat production in Europe was retarded by poor feeding conditions for part of the year, and the net increase in vegetable oil and animal fat production in Western and Central Europe was statistically offset by the failure of the 1948-49 olive oil production (even after allowing for changes in olive oil carryover from the good season of 1947-48).

Comparing 1949 with 1948 availabilities on a commodity basis the principal net increases in world production were in lard, tallow, butter, cottonseed oil, soybean oil (ignoring the Far East), and palm and palm kernel oil; main decreases were in linseed and olive oil.

Compared with prewar, 1949 production still showed substantial decreases in most areas with the major exception of the U.S. (increase of 1.76 million tons over 1937-41 and 2.2 million tons over 1935-39), West Africa (where current production plus movement of accumulated transport arrears showed an increase of 0.33 million tons) and Central and South America (net increases aggregating nearly 0.35 million tons).

• **Exports**—The outstanding feature of 1949 international trade in fats and oils was the phenomenal expansion of U.S. exports to 1.03 million tons compared with 0.42 million in 1948 and 0.21 million in 1937-41, these increased shipments being spread over most of Europe as well as Canada and Latin America. Further recovery from 1948 levels took place in shipments from West Africa, Indonesia and Malaya, but exports from India and Argentina diminished, as did exports of tung oil from China. Compared with prewar, however, almost all areas other than North America still showed decreased exports.

Comparing 1949 gross export tonnages with 1948, the greatest improvements were in liquid edible oil, lard, tallow and palm oil, with the U.S. providing most of these increased supplies except for palm oil. Malayan and African exports of palm oil are now back to prewar, and steady recovery is occurring in Indonesia. Compared with 1938, however, 1949 total exports and particularly exports from soft currency areas still showed heavy decreases in almost all classes of oil, the most striking example being liquid edible oil and linseed oil.

• **Imports** — Apart from slight reductions in the U.S., Belgium and Switzerland, gross and retained imports in 1949 showed substantial increases over 1948 levels in almost all the more important countries. If the comparison is confined to retained imports, it will be seen that 1949 imports generally approached, and in some cases exceeded, the 1938 level, major exceptions being Germany, Czechoslovakia, Japan and, for quite different reasons, the U.S.

This general increase in 1949 imports over 1948 levels was made possible by the unexpectedly large increase in U.S. production (resulting from the 1948 oilseed and maize crops), combined with heavy ECA appropriations alloted to fats and oils during 1948-49 and also well into 1949-50.

• **Consumption and Stocks** — It would appear that, as a result of the combined increase in indigenous production and net imports, consumption of fats and oils in 1949 showed a steady improvement over 1948—apart from the temporary setback in the olive oil producing region. In fact, even on a per capita basis, it would appear that fat consumption levels, in edible if not industrial use, were rapidly nearing prewar levels by the end of 1949, with the major exceptions of Central Europe, the Mediterranean and Japan.

• **Prices**—Prices of fats and oils fell sharply between December 1948 and February 1949, and during this period the drop in prices was much greater in dollar markets than in soft currency markets.

From February until September prices were fairly stable apart from the usual end-season short-covering and similar uncertainties.

At the time of devaluation, prices of fats in the dollar markets were in general at least 50 percent below prices of fats coming from soft currency areas (reflecting the tighter supply position in the latter, relative to effective international demand). Devaluation had no ostensible effect on prices of soft currency supplies, since probably less than five percent of these are now shipped to the U.S. or other dollar areas. Supplies from dollar countries, however, automatically became up to 44 percent dearer in terms of the devaluated soft currencies, thus closing most of the gap which had previously existed between the two types of market.

In general, prices of soft currency supplies are five to six times the immediate prewar level, whereas in the U.S. the general wholesale index prior to the recent rise showed an increase over the 1935-39 average of only 50 percent for fats and oils, and over 100 percent for butter.

1950 Outlook

• **Production** — Although it is particularly hazardous to make forecasts for 1950 in view of present gaps in data (e.g., for China and many other areas), such data as are available suggest that the production of visible fats and oils in 1950 will show an increase over 1949 of about 500,000 tons, contributed mainly by a more normal olive oil production in the Mediterranean, further recovery in Germany and Western Europe, some increase in India, and a further, if slight, increase in the U.S. It is likely that there will be some decreases in West Africa and possibly in Manchuria and China in general.

Net result of these changes would be to raise 1950 world production, excluding the U.S.S.R., above prewar levels and to bring per capita supplies to within five percent of prewar. The 1950 supply would be equivalent to about 10 kg. per capita as against 10.6 kg. in the prewar period. This recovery of aggregate parity conceals, however, some important regional changes in production and some particularly important changes in international trade and regional consumption.

• **International Distribution** — Most of the prospective 1950 increases in production will be absorbed in the domestic market in the Mediterranean and Central and Western European countries, and probably also in India. The only sizable increases in export supplies from soft currency countries will be from Indonesia (palm oil), and from Argentina and possibly some other South American countries.

This improvement in exports will be largely offset by the expected decrease in shipments of groundnuts from British and French West Africa and a possible decline in copra shipments from Indonesia. Much of the current increase in European production is in olive oil; Mediterranean countries will therefore need to import smaller quantities of oilseeds and other oils than in 1949, and they will have a larger surplus of olive oil for export, the preferred market for which is the Western Hemisphere, rather than Western Europe. For Central and Western Europe, the expected increase in indigenous production, plus any net increase in export supplies available from soft currency areas, will fall considerably short of the tonnage imported in 1949 from the U.S.

If these European countries wish to maintain their 1949 level of fat consumption, it will still be necessary to import considerable quantities of fats and oils from the U.S. or other dollar areas. Judging by the reported shipments to date, considerable U.S. supplies are still flowing into Europe. ECA total appropriations for 1950-51, however, will be much less than in 1949-50 and, generally speaking, fats and oils along with other foods will receive a lower priority than reconstruction equipment and other commodities.

• **Stocks**—A further factor of importance in the international trade picture is the movement of stocks in both importing and exporting countries. As already noted, heavy stocks have accumulated in Argentina. Stocks have also been increasing in the U.S. since 1948, mainly in linseed oil and butter, but the U.S. stocks of the main edible-soap group of fats and oils are still much below the prewar level. In British West Africa, the rehabilitation of the railway system after the heavy wartime strain has now resulted in the accumulated stocks of groundnuts being practically all shipped to the coast and thence to the United Kingdom—partly for consumption and partly for stock. The steady improvement of arrivals into the United Kingdom from British Africa and some other sources has enabled the Ministry of Food to make successive increases in the

(Continued on Page 47)

Classified Advertising

RATES: Nine cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—4 14 b x hydraulic presses complete. One D. K. hydraulic pump. One accumulator. One D. K. cake former. One Fort Worth cake stripper. One Bauer cake breaker. One Fort Worth hot cake cutter. All now in operation. Attractively priced for July delivery. Inquire—Box "LW," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 5 high-85 Buckeye cooker in excellent condition. Price $5,000.—Helena Cotton Oil Co., Helena, Ark.

Gin Equipment for Sale

BUR EXTRACTING MACHINERY—We offer from Waco stock the following items: Four 66" Mitchell standard pressed steel, ball bearing, flat belt extracting feeders, rebuilt, like new, $275 each. Three 66" Mitchell F.E.C. cast iron, ball bearing extractors, $225 each. Two 66", 1940 model Mitchell pressed steel convertible extractors, V-belt driven. One 58" Mitchell cast iron F.E.C. extractor. Several Continental Double X and Triple X extracting feeders. Four 66" Mitchell double decked, pressed steel extracting feeders. One 14 ft. wood frame Witchita-Lokey bur extractor, reconditioned, a good machine, $650. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

NEW GIN BUILDINGS—30 x 90 with 36 ft. suction sheds, foundation included. Delivered and erected in Texas. $6910.00—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone C-5615.

FOR SALE—Mitchell Jembo cleaner. 6 cylinders. Has been run three seasons. Is in A-1 condition. Unsurpassed cleaner and dryer. Will sell right.—Self & Co., Marks, Miss.

FOR SALE—One 72" all steel Lummus separator.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four 60" Mitchells with super units. Ginned about 1500 bales. They are complete with V-belts. Four 56" Hardwicke-Etter extractors with 4 drum after cleaners. These machines are ball bearing and have V-belt drive and are in perfect mechanical condition. One Murray PX steel bound press in extra good condition.—B. H. Aderhold, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—21 ft. x 9" all steel Cen-Tennial screw lift elevator with drive type head and offset type intake, A-1 condition—$300.00. Also approx. 125 ft. x 9" conveyor complete with angle drive, box, hangers, etc., ready to install.—Westbrook Ginnery, Route 1, Campobello, S. C.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF OUR MANY ATTRACTIVE VALUES: One Continental paragon steel bound press, with or without E.J. tramper, hydraulic ram and casing. 4-80 saw Continental Munger air blast gins, a complete outfit or any part of same at bargain prices. 5-80 saw Lummus automatic ball bearing gins with lint flue and condenser. One 50", type "M" Lummus steel ball bearing separator. One rebuilt Beaumier belt driven hydraulic pump. One 45" Continental cast iron fan, like new. One 35" Gullett cast iron fan. Several fans, various makes and sizes and a complete line of new Phelps Model H fans and cast iron bur fans in stock. Hydraulic rams, casings, belting and transmission equipment. Tell us your needs and we will save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 4-70 Murray gin stands with glass fronts and new cylinders. Ball bearings. Phone 30731 or write—Ross Gin Co., Ross, Texas.

GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 43 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—Eight cylinder LeRoi engine, complete with outboard bearing, drive pulley, cooling tower and pipe coil, equipped for natural gas, and practically new. Four 80-saw Hardwicke-Etter steel gin stands with lint flue. One steel bound cotton press with Cameron packer, hydraulic pump, 72" steel condenser. All in A-1 condition. Write—P. O. Box 94, Forney, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Cotton compress preferably iron post, knocked down. Write—Gulf Shipside Storage Corporation, P. O. Box 1495, New Orleans 16, La.

WANTED—Anderson Duo and Super Duo expellers. Write—American Tung Mills, Inc., of Ala., P. O. Box 247, Florala, Alabama.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Experienced press operator for double box linter press. All year job.—Jaffee Cotton Products Mfg. Co., Inc., P. O. Box 5184, Dallas, Texas, Phone Hunter 8-5134.

WANTED—Man and wife to operate gin on shares or lease basis—or will sell outright. This is good opportunity for right man. Wife could do weighing and keep books, man could operate gin. Write—Box "CN," care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

WANTED—Lint room foreman with good recommendations to operate 24 Continental linters. Good working conditions. Good pay. Furnish reference.—Fidelity Products Mill, P. O. Box 1189, Houston 1, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—International cotton picker, bought brand new in July last year. Picked 11 bales of cotton last season. Any reasonable offer accepted —Box "VW" The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Type "Y" VA Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine cylinders; cylinder heads; pistons, connecting rods; connecting rod bushings and bearings; wrist pins, etc.—Childress Cotton Oil Mill, Inc., P. O. Box 749, Childress, Texas.

ENGINES—For Sale: 2 95 G Caterpillar, 1 P A 100, 1 GM diesel, 1 Le Roi 240 h.p. butane or natural gas, and one LeRoi 45 h.p. butane. All in good condition.—Morrilton Cotton Oil Mill, Box 230, Morrilton, Ark.

FOR SALE—Two 8" x 9" six cylinder Twin City engines. One clockwise and one counter-clockwise. Both in good condition.—W. H. Ritchey, Haslet, Texas.

SOME GOOD POWER VALUES—We offer the following at attractive prices: One 35 h.p. Waukesha 4 cylinder power unit. One Model RA4S LeRoi 140 h.p. gas engine. One D-1300 Caterpillar diesel engine. One R61 Climax 125 h.p. gas engine. One 180 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse heavy duty diesel engine, good order. One six cylinder 8" x 9", 200 h.p. Twin City gas engine. One 50 h.p., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. G.E. motor. Tell us your power needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Greece's Oilseed Output Shows Increase

Greece increased oilseed production in 1949 by 29 percent over 1948—55,100 short tons against 42,770 tons, according to USDA reports. Detailed output for 1949 was as follows: cottonseed, 34,170 tons; sesame seed, 10,470; sunflower seed, 2,760; tobacco seed, 3,300; peanuts, 1,100; and flaxseed, 118,100 bushels.

The consumption of edible seed oil in Greece is small compared with that of olive oil due to the strong national preference for the latter even at higher prices than those of competing oils. Following the short olive crop of 1948 and consequent sharp rise in olive oil prices, Greece imported considerable quantities of vegetable oil to serve as a curb on rising olive oil prices. A total of 19,460 tons was brought in during 1949. Recently the government placed edible oils on the free import list as a further means of bringing internal prices of olive oil more in line with world market prices.

GREECE: Oilseed Production, 1949, With Comparisons

Oilseed	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949[1]
Cottonseed	38,830	23,150	25,790	34,170
Sesame Seed	11,130	10,530	8,270	10,470
Flaxseed[2]	78,740	98,420	98,420	118,100
Sunflower Seed	[3]	[3]	1,980	2,760
Peanuts	[3]	[3]	660	1,100
Tobacco Seed	7,720	3,300	3,300	3,300

[1]Preliminary. [2]Bushels. [3]Not available.

Greece has a total of 64 screw-type oil presses having a daily crushing capacity of about 390 tons and 23 solvent presses with a daily capacity of approximately 85 tons.

Wholesale prices of oilseeds and margarine declined during 1949.

• Farmers' cash receipts from sheep and lambs dropped 20 percent from 1948 to 1949.

Fats and Oils Report

(Continued from Page 43)

fat ration and in allocations to edible and other trade users, and also to rebuild stocks.

If 1950 receipts from Argentina are up to contract levels and there are no disappointments from other supplying sources, total supplies of fats and oils in the United Kingdom in 1950 should provide a per capita consumption level equal to the peak of the prewar period (1938-39) and also permit a further substantial addition to stocks.

• **Movement of Oilseed Supplies**—One of the major features of the war and postwar upheaval affecting the distribution of fats and oils is the severe reduction in exportable supplies of oilseeds and vegetable oils from the prewar primary producing countries, and the tendency of the latter to develop their own crushing industries and to supply their overseas customers with oil and oilcake —not oilseed as much. The most notable example is found in flaxseed exports. Prior to the war the two major exporting areas (South America and India) exported 550,000 tons of oil almost entirely in the form of flaxseed, whereas for the past three years there has been a drastic reduction in total supplies and in the quantities shipped as seed. Less than 20,000 tons per annum has come out in the form of seed (India and Uruguay), and Argentine shipments have been entirely in the form of oil, ranging from 50,000 to over 200,000 tons per annum. Another typical example is that of French West Africa, which is now exporting a third of its groundnut shipments in the form of oil, whereas prior to the war the whole supply was in the form of nuts.

These changes have dealt a heavy blow to the important oilseed crushing industries of the importing countries, particularly in Western Europe. Losses of crushing material from prewar sources, however, have to some entent been offset by supplies from new sources, notably the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Turkey. In addition, because the Philippines crushing industry which had been well developed before the war has not yet been fully rehabilitated, the Philippines 1949 shipments of oil as such were only 40 percent of prewar, whereas the shipments of copra as such were twice the prewar level.

The drastic decline in export supplies from the prewar supplying countries has been partly offset by heavier shipments of oilseeds, vegetable oil and animal fats from North America, by increased indigenous production, particularly of flaxseed and rapeseed, in the importing countries and by the increased use of synthetic detergents. Moreover, in two important importing areas (Central Europe and Japan) the reduction in export supplies corresponds to a much lower level of consumption as compared with prewar conditions. In the face of the accumulating surpluses of flaxseed and linseed oil in the exporting countries, Uruguay and Mexico in 1949 made sizable shipments of flaxseed as such, and in the current year Argentina is also becoming a shipper of seed, though it still plans to export the major portion of its supply in the form of oil. The extent to which the Eurpean countries will be able to increase their share of the seed-crushing business will depend partly on

whether a sellers' or buyers' market develops and partly on other bargaining factors associated with foreign exchange and bilateral trade policies.

Most European countries are now considering whether to increase still further their own production of oilseeds, although this was rarely an economic proposition under prewar conditions. Notable progress has already been made in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, and French programs for 1952-53 include a further substantial increase. An inquiry into European oilseed production possibilities has recently been launched by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and ECA with the assistance of visiting USDA experts.

• **Conclusion**—Despite the steady improvement in world production and international distribution of fats and oils during the past three years to the point where per capita supplies in 1950 are within five percent of the prewar level, excluding the U.S.S.R., the supply position is by no means satisfactory nor is the future assured. The following vulnerable features should be noted:

(1) Owing to the increased retention in many of the former major exporting countries, much less is available for export. The declines in exports from these areas exceed the increases from other areas (e.g., North America) to the extent of 1.6 million tons in 1949, and only modest increases appear likely in the foreseeable future.

(2) The major improvement in world supplies, particularly as regards international trade, has come in the past two years from the U.S., where both 1949 production and 1950 estimated production are 1.8 million tons above the 1937-41 level and 2.2 million tons above the 1935-39 level.

(3) Fat consumption levels have been restored in most importing countries, but they are still well below prewar levels in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Japan.

Although the present equilibrium is likely to last through 1950, the longer-term prospect is far from reassuring. Effective demand for fats will presumably further recover in Central Europe and Japan and, whereas the U.S. now contributes 25 percent of net world exports (only two percent in 1935-39), dollar expenditure on imported fats will necessarily be curtailed. Any further increase in production in soft currency areas from 1951 onwards would appear to be inadequate to offset the combined effect of diminution of dollar purchases, increases in population and stronger demand from Germany, Japan, etc.

High prices of soft currency supplies reflect shortage conditions and, although they might stimulate larger production, they also depress consumer demand, apart from any cushioning by subsidies. Failing any easing of currency difficulties or a real recovery in supplies from the Far East, the foreseeable future holds rather bleak prospects for a return to more normal market conditions.

• Rats destroy thousands of dollars worth of food and feed products each year. In addition to this, they kill a number of young poultry and spread diseases. Poisoned baits are recommended, especially baits that contain red squill which can be used safely.

New Inspection Form Helps Farmers Find Fire Hazards

Fires on farms kill an estimated 3,500 persons a year, injure thousands more, and destroy property at a rate approaching $100,000,000 a year. To help reduce this loss, farmers now can use a new farm safety inspection form prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The inspection form is an easy, convenient means of helping farmers locate potentially hazardous conditions on their farms. By checking a series of yes and no answers, the farmer will get a good idea of how safe his farm is. The questions are so worded that a "no" answer indicates a possible hazard.

The new form replaces a farm inspection blank which was popular several years ago. The new blank was completely rewritten to cover many new hazards which have resulted from wider use of flammable liquids, power machinery and electricity on farms.

After its preparation, the new blank was submitted to several of the nation's leading authorities on farm fire protection and several farmers for criticism and suggestions. The comments received were used in preparing the blank in its final form.

Through the use of this blank, the farmer will be able to go through his buildings and determine for himself where potentially hazardous conditions exist, or where bad practices are causing a hazard. The form can also be used as an instruction sheet for schools in rural communities or as a guide to fire prevention by 4-H or Future Farmer groups.

Copies of the blank may be obtained by writing to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 7; 222 West Adams Street, Chicago 6; or 1014 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco 4.

J. G. KROONEN, right, trainee from Holland at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, discusses the bleaching of oils with R. O. Feuge, who is in charge of the Processing Section of the Laboratory's Oil and Oilseed Division.

J. G. Kroonen Is Foreign Trainee at Southern Research Laboratory

J. G. Kroonen, a graduate of the Delft Technical University, Rotterdam, Holland, has begun a year's training in oilseed research at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. He is a fellow of The Coolidge Foundation of New York City, an organization especially interested in research that is applicable to Southeast Asia, and expects to be engaged in the processing of palm oil in that area after his training is completed.

The Laboratory, a unit of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, does no research on palm oil, but its facilities for oilseed research generally and its achievements on the crops under investigation are widely recognized. These crops include cottonseed, peanuts, tung nuts, sesame, rice bran and other southern oilseeds. During his year of residence, Kroonen will have an opportunity to become familiar with modern equipment and processing techniques and will acquire considerable knowledge to later adapt to the processing of palm oil.

Although Kroonen is the only foreign trainee at present working at the Southern Laboratory, 20 others from nine different countries have been trained previously either in New Orleans or at field stations of the laboratory. Each of these fellows was supported by his government or a sponsoring organization, but otherwise worked as an employee of the Laboratory, exchanging information and knowledge with his co-workers throughout the period of his training. The Laboratory publishes the research findings of its trainees, as well as of its employees.

Council Surveys South Africa's Cotton Future

Most significant gains in Southern Africa's cotton production are being made in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique, the National Cotton Council said last week in a special survey.

Portuguese Africa appears to be one of the most promising areas on the continent, the survey finds. The Portuguese have expanded production from an average of only about 15,000 bales in the early thirties to over 160,000 at present. Whereas the colonies supplied only about 10 percent of Portugal's requirements in the past, currently they supply virtually all. Now the colonies want to lift their production sights higher and gain access to the world market.

The Cotton Council study reports there are thousands of idle acres in the Portuguese colonies on which it has been shown that cotton can be grown successfully. Millions more appear to be suitable on the basis of soil and climate. Spearheading the drive for greater cotton production is the newly organized Cotton Export Board, the survey finds. This quasi-governmental agency is furnishing technical leadership. Foreign concessionaires supply capital and supervision. A small but ample population contributes the labor force. "From all indications," the Council says, "the Portuguese colonies may soon be in a leading position in Africa with respect to technology in mechanization and land utilization. Rapid improvements are also being made in processing equipment, in agronomy and in breeding."

The Council survey concludes that if a system of continuous cultivation can be developed for the easily depleted soils, thus permitting use of mechanical equipment, the Portuguese colonies may soon be able to expand production to several thousand bales. However, it will take many years before they can grow as much as half a million bales annually.

In the British areas of Southern Africa, present production averages about 17,000 bales annually, the survey finds. The potential cotton production appears small. In Nyasaland about 50,000 bales might be expected, in the Union of South Africa about 30,000 bales, and probably less in the other areas, which comprise Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Basutoland. Suitable cotton growing regions are not large excepting in the Rhodesias, where millions of acres lie available from the standpoint of soil and climate. The sparse population, the dominance of mining and to an extent competition from other cash crops such as tobacco constitute prime limitations in the British areas. For years research and production programs have been under way but production has never exceeded a few thousand bales, the survey states.

Copies of the Cotton Council's report on trends and prospects of cotton production in Southern Africa may be obtained on request at the Council's office in Memphis, Tenn.

• As a general rule, the ability to grow fruit on the farm has not advanced in line with other crops and practices.

First Half Cash Receipts Decline From Last Year

Cash receipts from farm marketings in the first half of 1950 are expected to total 10.6 billion dollars, or nine percent less than receipts in the same period last year. First-quarter receipts of 5.5 billion dollars were down seven percent from the first quarter of 1949. Receipts in the second quarter will probably amount to around 5.1 billion dollars, or 12 percent under a year earlier.

The monthly distribution of these totals is given below, along with percentage declines from corresponding months in 1949. Estimates for May and June are tentative. The estimate for April has been substantially lowered from previously published indications. The percentage declines have also been increased a little by upward corrections in the estimates for April and May of last year.

	Billion Dollars	Percent change
January	2.24	—2
February	1.60	—5
March	1.64	—14
April	1.54	—15
May	1.8	—7
June	1.8	—14
Total	10.6	—9

Italian Production Drops

Italian oilseed production decreased in 1949 to about 50,600 short tons or 23 percent less than in 1948, and prospects indicate a further drop in 1950, according to the American Embassy, Rome. Declining prices and dry weather were responsible for the decrease.

Paul Kellers Greet New Arrival June 24

Paul Keller of Clayton, N. C., newly elected president of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, was unable to attend the recent annual meeting of his association at Myrtle Beach, S. C., and for a good reason: he and Mrs. Keller were expecting a new arrival at Rex Hospital in Raleigh. We learn now that their fondest expectations were fulfilled Saturday morning, June 24, with the arrival of a baby girl they have named Ann Davidson Keller. Mother and daughter, Paul says, are doing fine. As for Paul, we have only this terse comment from the man himself: "I'm a little weak."

Studies Oilseed Processing At Southern Laboratory

New sources of fats and oils are greatly needed in El Salvador, and U.S. scientists are providing information to speed research on their development, Dr. Hario Lewy van Severen, one of the little Latin American country's leading chemists, said during a visit to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans.

Doctor Lewy is head of the Chemistry Division at the Experiment Station supported jointly by his own government and USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The Southern Laboratory was the last stop on a three-months' tour of research organizations in the U.S. Dr. Lewy has visited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, the Armour Research Foundation in Chicago, the University of Illinois at Urbana, Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., USDA's research center in Beltsville, Md., the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia, and the Northern Laboratory in Peoria, Ill.

Doctor Lewy said the information collected will greatly aid his efforts to improve processing methods and to expand the fat and oil production of El Salvador. He considers this especially important because he believes the people of nations which are familiar with, and apply, the same industrial methods have definite advantages in cooperating with each other and exchanging technical information.

At the New Orleans laboratory, Dr. Lewy is observing investigations of the Oil and Oilseed Division directed at improving the processing of oilseed crops grown in the southern part of the U.S. Under the leadership of Dr. K. S. Markley, work is under way on cottonseed, peanuts, tung fruit, sesame seed, and rice bran.

Some of these crops also are grown in El Salvador. Doctor Lewy is studying them, along with other native plants, as sources of oils suitable for shortening and other edible products. He said that lard is especially scarce in El Salvador, but two native plants—cacao volador and aceituna silvestre—produce fats which are high melting solids and can be sold for shortening without further processing when they are refined, solidified, and chilled.

Edible Peanut Production Is Lowest Since 1941-42

The production of edible grade shelled peanuts during the 1949-50 season through May 31 amounted to 556 million pounds, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. This compares with 719 million pounds produced to May 31 last year and is the smallest for any comparable period since 1941-42.

Milling of farmers' stock peanuts during this season through May 31 totaled 1,460 million pounds. This compares with 1,712 million pounds milled to May 31 last year and the 1948-49 season total of 2,051 million pounds. The bulk of this year's crop has gone through shelling plants. A total of 1,441 million pounds were cleaned or shelled through May 31, while only 19 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts have been crushed.

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent basis) held in commercial positions on May 31 totaled 331 million pounds. This total compares with stocks of 434 million pounds a month earlier and with holdings of 505 million pounds on May 31, 1949. These supply figures exclude stocks remaining on farms and holdings of shelled oil stock peanuts. Stocks of cleaned and shelled goods were substantially larger than a year earlier, but holdings of farmers' stock peanuts were less than half as large as at that time.

The total quantity of shelled edible peanuts reported used during the period Sept. 1, 1949 through May 1, 1950 amounted to 380 million pounds. This compares with 372 million pounds reported used during the comparable period last season.

Rain Cut Both Quantity and Quality of Brazilian Cotton

The fifth official estimate of the 1949-50 cotton crop in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is equivalent to only 790,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight).

Production in other states of South Brazil is estimated unofficially at 115,000 bales (part of it is ginned and classed in Sao Paulo). Production in North Brazil, harvested late in 1949, is still estimated at 450,000 bales. This makes a 1949-50 total for all Brazil of 1,355,000 bales, compared with the latest previous estimate of 1,565,000 bales and an early estimate (based on seed distribution) of 1,800,000 bales.

Both quantity and quality of the crop have been severely reduced by excessive rain during the picking season. The surplus available for export from the South Brazil crop (picked March through June) may not exceed 450,000 bales. Stocks available for export at the beginning of the season, March 1, 1950, were nearly exhausted.

USDA Completes Special Atomic Greenhouse

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and USDA have announced completion of a specially designed greenhouse at the Plant Industry Station, Beltville, Md., for research in plants and soils with radioactive isotopes. One of the important peacetime projects made possible by atomic energy, this research will provide new and valuable information on many fundamental aspects of soils and plant nutrition.

The new building, erected at a cost of about $250,000, will permit an expansion of cooperative investigations with radioactive elements. The work will be enlarged to include other radioactive elements. Calcium, zinc and sulfur will be used in the near future. Work in the new location will get under way as rapidly as plant and soil materials can be assembled. One of the laboratories has been set aside for the chemical analyses, which are basic in radioactive research. Phosphate fixation in soils will be investigated in another. The first project to be taken up in a third laboratory will be fundamental research on the soil biochemistry and plant physiology involved in lime-induced chlorosis (yellowing) of plants.

Near-Record Cotton Crop Expected in Egypt

The 1950-51 Egyptian cotton crop is estimated by private sources in Egypt at more than 2,050,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight), with a possibility that it may equal the record crop of 2,281,000 bales reported in 1937-38.

Growing conditions have been favorable thus far this year and the plants are more advanced in maturity than at this date a year ago. The 1949-50 crop estimate was recently revised upward to 1,796,000 equivalent bales of 500 pounds.

The large cotton supply outlook for 1950-51 in Egypt is in sharp contrast with the current short supply position that has enabled speculators to corner the market for Ashmouni and Zagora. Stocks of all cotton in Egypt on May 1 were estimated at about 800,000 bales, including 149,000 bales (all Karnak) held by the government and about 100,000 bales (mostly Ashmouni and Zagora) held by local mills.

Exports during August-April 1949-50 totaled nearly 1,400,000 bales, compared with 1,135,000 for a similar period a year ago. Exports during May, June and July may average considerably lower than those in earlier months because of the sharp rise in prices since last March.

• Good fertilizer represents one of the best investments a farmer can make toward higher yields and greater profits. In comparison with other production costs, the price of fertilizer is much less than that of many other items.

• *In Last 25 Years*

COTTON ACREAGES DROP SHARPLY BUT ACRE-YIELDS CLIMB

SUBSTANTIAL reductions in cotton acreage during the last quarter century have been largely offset by increases in per-acre yields. Consequently, annual production of cotton is only moderately lower.

The cotton acreage in 1949 was 40 percent below that in 1925, but the difference in total production for the two years was only one percent. Yields per acre have increased by about two-thirds during the last 25 years. Current high yields have been possible through increased use of fertilizer, more effective insect control, use of improved seed and cultural practices, selection of land better adapted to cotton, and shift in acreage from low to higher yielding areas.

The following table (USDA-BAE) shows how yields per acre have increased while acreages have progressively decreased. Production figures from 1925 through 1949, however, are fairly constant.

Average production in 500-pound bales during the period 1925-1939, for example, was 15,269,000 bales; in the 10-year period 1930-1939 it was 13,246,000 bales; and in the 10-year period 1940-1949 it was 12,021,000 bales.

Acreage Planted, Yield Per Acre and Production, 1925-49

Year beginning August 1	Acreage in cultivation July 1	Yield per planted acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Pounds	1,000 bales 500 lb. gross weight
1925	45,968	167.5	16,105
1926	45,839	187.7	17,978
1927	39,471	157.1	12,956
1928	43,737	158.4	14,477
1929	44,448	159.7	14,825
1930	43,329	153.9	13,932
1931	39,110	209.3	17,097
1932	36,494	170.6	13,003
1933	29,753[1]	210.1	13,047
1934	27,860	165.5	9,636
1935	28,063	181.5	10,638
1936	30,627	193.8	12,399
1937	34,090	266.2	18,946
1938	24,593[1]	232.5	11,943
1939	24,250[1]	233.5	11,817
1940	24,299[1]	248.0	12,566
1941	22,696[1]	227.2	10,744
1942	22,954[1]	268.2	12,817
1943	21,900	250.1	11,427
1944	19,990	288.5	12,230
1945	17,562	246.3	9,015
1946	18,190	227.4	8,640
1947	21,500	263.7	11,857
1948	23,163	307.9	14,877
1949	27,359	283.9	16,127

Compiled from records of the Crop Reporting Board.

[1]Excludes for 1933 the 10,495,000 acres plowed up under the AAA program and for 1938 to 1942, inclusive, such acreages as were plowed up in order to conform with farm acreage allotments. These acreages were: 1938—425,000 acres; 1939—433,000 acres; 1940—572,000 acres; 1941—434,000 acres; 1942—348,000 acres.

Cotton Production in Greece Increases

Acreage planted to cotton this spring in Greece has been estimated at about 20 percent greater than last season. The increase was attributed to favorable prices received by farmers for their cotton last season, programs for seed improvement and insect control, and the installation of modern gins. If yields average about the same as last season, a crop of about 85,000 bales can be expected. This would still be slightly short of expected requirements next season.

Greece imported 23,000 bales of cotton during the first eight months of the current season, practically all from the U.S. ECA has allocated $9.6 million for the procurement of cotton for the Greek mills in 1949-50, which should be sufficient for the procurement of 60,000 bales. However, this may not all be moved by July 31. U.S. export statistics show that 29,000 bales had been shipped to Greece up to May 31.

R. E. Dickson Dies June 26

Ray E. Dickson, superintendent of the Texas Agricultural Substation at Spur since 1914, died in a Lubbock, Texas, hospital June 26. He was 61 years of age.

Dickson was widely known for his work in soil and water conservation and for his experiments in feeding homegrown feeds to Texas livestock. In 1939 he was named Texas Man of the Year by the Texas Agricultural Workers Association. Funeral services were held at Spur June 28.

New Product:

HI-CAP ELEVATOR BUCKETS

The manufacture of the "Hi-Cap" line of high speed elevator buckets has been announced by the Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Co. Although intended for use primarily in the grain industry, the manufacturer says they are suitable for handling any powdered or granular free flowing material which is not excessively abrasive, and perform with equal efficiency at either high, medium or low speeds and are suitable for either replacement purposes or new installations in chain or belt elevators.

According to the manufacturer, Fort Worth Hi-Cap Elevator Buckets are made from heavy gauge cold-rolled steel with durability and long life assured by a rolled front lip of double thickness so constructed as to be very rigid. The ends of the buckets are formed so as to support the body of the bucket. Ends and body are spot welded so as to remove all sheer stress from the welds. Body shape provides for maximum load and clean quick discharge at varying belt speeds. Tapered ends decrease friction on pick-up and discharge and allow nesting of buckets for shipping and storage.

• Every time gasoline, kerosene or even tractor fuel is used to start or hasten a fire, it is an invitation to disaster.

Flag Makers Prefer Cotton

Cotton has and will continue to keep the American flag flying, the National Cotton Council said this week in a special survey.

Despite reports that synthetic fabrics may find wider use in a few flag applications, the Council reveals cotton continues to hold the greatest part of the flag market, and that cotton is still the most inexpensive flag material of proved serviceability. "Moreover, cotton gives the flag strength and dignity," the report says, " . . . and supplies the important sentimental element of tradition."

Since 1777, when the flag industry in the United States was established, a few concerns, which account for most of the flag business, have used traditional fabrics, with customers usually re-ordering on a "same as before" basis. It appears most unlikely new materials will gain acceptance in the near future. Cotton and wool bunting comprise the most widely used materials in American flags with cotton consumption (about 10,000,000 square yards last year) being 100 percent greater than wool. Rayon and silk are negligible by comparison. Nylon accounts for so small a portion of present flag use as to be inconsequential, the Council report finds.

The Council's survey, "The American Flag and American Cotton," also reached the following conclusions:

- **Statements** to the effect that American flags of 100 percent nylon have proved superior to flags of traditional fibers are misleading and not based on facts.

- **To date** no conclusive tests have been made to determine the relative merits of various flag materials. Experiments on flags flying over public buildings were conducted for only a short period in one city. Result from these experiments would not justify any change from either cotton or wool flags.

- **In addition** to its high cost and unproved wearing qualities, filament nylon has a tendency to go to pieces all at once. It clings when wet, and because of its non-porous quality exerts heavy strain on halyards and flag poles and causes the flag to make loud cracking sounds in strong breezes.

- **The federal government** buys about 100,000 flags annually with the Veterans Administration being the largest user. This agency buys cotton flags for use in connection with the interment of veterans. Substituting another material in this flag application is not contemplated.

- **Research** should be made to make cotton even more suitable in various flag applications. Possibilities of using impregnated cotton material should be examined and close attention given to workmanship.

- **The cotton industry** should remind the public of cotton's traditional position of great prestige and superiority in the American flag.

More Research Needed

Systemic Insecticides Are Not for Sale

Pending further research, and in the interests of affording the fullest possible protection to farmers and the general public, manufacturers of agricultural chemicals are not now selling systemic insecticides, according to Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Plants treated with a systemic insecticide absorb the chemical and become toxic to certain insects, including aphids and mites, for varying periods of time.

"While systemic insecticides may some day contribute to the increased efficiency of agricultural production, research has not progressed sufficiently to date to warrant their sale, and consequently industry has no such products on the market at this time," Hitchner stated. "To our knowledge no such products have been registered with USDA under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as a prerequisite to interstate shipment."

These materials are being studied by USDA insecticide producers and a number of agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Detailed investigations will be continued by the industry, Hitchner added, before it considers selling these materials.

Gin Machinery as a Factor in the COST OF GINNING

By JOHN E. ROSS, Jr.

Agricultural Economist, Stoneville Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Stoneville, Mississippi

GINNERS throughout the Cotton Belt have become aware of the need for increased amounts of conditioning and cleaning equipment for the proper gin processing of roughly harvested cotton. At the same time, however, they are faced with high fixed charges for such items as depreciation, interest on investment, management and, to some extent, insurance, which results from the installation of such equipment.

Their first consideration, after the need for such equipment has been definitely established, is the additional volume which may be secured through the use of this equipment. In many cases, this means that the area from which cotton is drawn is increased considerably, particularly during the latter part of the season. Producers generally recognize the bale value benefits to be derived from the use of such equipment, as is evidenced by the fact that, throughout the Cotton Belt, better equipped gins usually receive higher volumes. Usually this extra volume is in the form of late-season roughly harvested cotton.

Under normal conditions when prices are relatively stable, the building of a new gin or the installing of additional equipment in present facilities will add significantly to the investment necessary to provide the service required. The average 4-stand elaborately equipped gin in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta in 1945, which contained essential drying, extracting, and overhead cleaning facilities for handling mechanically harvested cotton, had a replacement value of approximately $46,000, or $12,000 more than that for the average standard gin, which was equipped to handle hand-picked cotton.

In addition to the increased machinery requirements which are considered essential in the present-day gin plant, operators are also faced with very significant increases in the prices of all types of gin machinery. The outlay required to install the average elaborately equipped gin in the Delta area of Mississippi in 1948 had increased to $82,000, or slightly more than 75 percent since 1945. Another example of the effect of price increases in more recent years is the fact that, from 1946 to 1948, the cost of replacing the average elaborately equipped 5-stand gin in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas increased 22 percent, or from $69,000 to $84,000. In the same area, plants of similar size and equipped with lint cleaning equipment but not having overhead bur extracting equipment, had a replacement value of approximately $97,000. During the 1949 season, it was not uncommon for gin owners to expend more than $125,000 in equipping new gins with very extensive facilities for handling roughly harvested cotton.

Thus, the charges for depreciation and interest assume significant proportions and must be considered in relation to prospective volumes. This is especially true in view of acreage reductions and other factors such as a probable increase in the rate of obsolescence resulting from progress in developing improved equipment.

The effect of charges for depreciation and interest on investment on total cost of gin operation and its relation to volume of ginning may be observed by an examination of these items for the elaborately equipped gins of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and for the Delta area of Mississippi. Combined depreciation and interest charges increased from $3,700 per gin in 1945 to $6,800 in 1948 in the latter area, and from $5,500 to $7,500 per gin from 1947 to 1948 for similarly equipped plants in the Texas

area [1]. Thus, these two items of expense account for approximately one-fifth of total ginning costs, ranging from 23 percent in 1945, when average volume ginned was 2,654 bales, downward to 16 percent, when the average volumes were 4,870 bales in the Delta area. Because of the increased efficiency of operation resulting from the larger volumes, it is apparent that the proportion of total costs accounted for by these two fixed items of expense would be less as total costs of operation decline in response to significant increases in volume.

Other important items of cost which are regarded as fixed in nature are charges made for insurance and management. Obviously, the high cost plants of today require additional coverage for protection as compared with the smaller and less elaborately equipped gins, which are rapidly disappearing. In addition, gins in some areas where high volumes are customary are being forced to carry insurance on both seed cotton and baled lint while held on the gin premises. This charge is offset, at least to a large extent, by the practice of making a nominal charge against each bale ginned to cover these insurance costs. Also, the added insurance charges resulting from workmen's compensation, which is gradually being required throughout the states of the Cotton Belt, add to this total.

Charges made for management are showing a gradual increase throughout the ginning industry. As the industry increases its facilities as a result of added investment, it is only logical that the degree of success obtained in the operation of the gins will depend primarily on efficient management. This, in turn, means that the caliber of personnel with specialized training and experience in the conduct of a business enterprise of this magnitude will be such that management costs will increase in some areas, particularly in the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. When basic salaries of $3,000 to $4,000 are paid for such management, it will constitute a fixed charge against the business, and will tend to increase slightly with significant volume increases, as successful management is usually rewarded in the form of salary increases, bonus arrangements or other forms of payment.

[1]Depreciation figured at 5 percent of replacement value and interest on investment figured at 4 percent of present value. 1941 prices used for 1945; December 1946 prices used for 1947; and December 1948 prices used for 1948.

Mexico's Cotton Acreage Is Increased Again

The area planted to cotton in Mexico this year is estimated at 1,780,000 acres, representing an increase of 23 percent over the 1,446,000 acres reported in 1949-50 and 70 percent higher than the 1948-49 estimate of 1,050,000 acres. The greatest increase in 1950 again has been reported from the Matamoros-Reynosa region, where the present acreage is estimated at 791,000 acres, an increase of 28 percent. This area represents 44.5 percent of the total cotton acreage in Mexico this year and accounted for more than half of the cotton exported from Mexico last year.

An estimate of 272,000 acres in the Laguna area represents an increase of 28 percent and 297,000 in Mexicali represents a 12 percent increase. The 161,000 acres planted to cotton in the states of

Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit this year represents an increase of 55 percent. Most of it is fertile land being cultivated for the first time in 1950 under pump irrigation.

Growing conditions have been somewhat less favorable in 1950 than they were a year ago, but an increase of 15 percent in production against the estimated 23 percent for acreage would result in a crop of about 1,150,000 bales. Last year's record crop was 985,000 bales. Pink bollworm infestation was reported to be greater than in 1949, rain was insufficient this year and some damage was caused by high winds in April. Drought and heavy insect infestation were reported from all major producing areas. Twenty carloads of insecticides were recently imported for use this year.

Exports of cotton during August-March 1949-50 totaled 485,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross weight). Current reports indicate that the entire surplus from the 1949 crop has been exported or sold and awaiting shipment. Mill consumption averaged about 22,000 bales a month early this year and may be estimated at about 275,000 bales for 1949-50.

Prices of Mexican cotton during the current season averaged about two cents a pound under those for comparable grades of U.S. cotton delivered in foreign ports.

Tennessee Ginners Plan Stoneville Tour

Detailed plans for the annual tour of Tennessee cotton ginners to Stoneville, Miss. July 19-21 have been announced by Harrold B. Jones, Tennessee extension cotton ginning specialist.

The tour will begin at 1 p.m. July 19 at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Jones said. Mechanization and insect control will be among the subjects discussed by Dr. D. Grey Miley and his staff at the station during the tour that afternoon.

The next day the ginners will visit the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory during the morning, where they will be given the latest information on gin machinery by Charles M. Merkel, agricultural engineer at the laboratory, and other staff members.

Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co. will be host to the ginners at luncheon following their visit to the ginning laboratory. They will tour several gins in that vicinity that afternoon, and then will be guests at the Delta & Pine Land Co. plantation at Scott, Miss.

On the final morning of the Stoneville tour the visitors will go through the PMA Cotton Branch Fiber and Cottonseed Testing Laboratories under the direction of Francis L. Gerdes, who will tell them of developments in lint cleaners.

W. M. Groves, Retired Ginner, Dies at Wylie

W. M. Groves, 73, retired ginner and farmer, died at his home at Wylie, Texas, June 26. Funeral services were held June 27 at the Wylie Methodist Church. A native of Dallas County, he had lived at Wylie 36 years.

Survivors include his wife; a son, R. V. Groves, Wylie; five daughters, Mrs. J. M. Watt and Joy Groves of Dallas, Mrs. F. A. Gallagher of Wylie, Mrs. Ray Pitts of Big Spring, Texas, and Mrs. J. D. Munday of Covina, Calif.; seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• July 13-14-15—Fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Stoneville and Greenville, Miss. For additional information, write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn., sponsor of the conference.

• July 15-16—Mississippi unit of Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association. Hotel Greenville, Greenville, Miss. Gordon Marks, 515 Yazoo St., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• July 27-28—Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• Aug. 28-29-30—American Soybean Association annual convention. Springfield Armory, Springfield, Ill. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• Sept. 11-12-13—Spinner-Breeder Conference and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association joint meeting. El Paso, Texas. For additional information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.

• September 18-19-20 — Second International Sesame Conference. Maracay, Venezuela. For additional information, write Dr. D. G. Langham, Head, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, Vene-

• Sept. 26-27-28—Annual fall meeting, American Oil Chemists' Society. Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill., secretary.

• Sept. 27-28-29-30—Third annual National Soybean Festival, Portageville, Mo. For further information write Joseph A. Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.

• January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

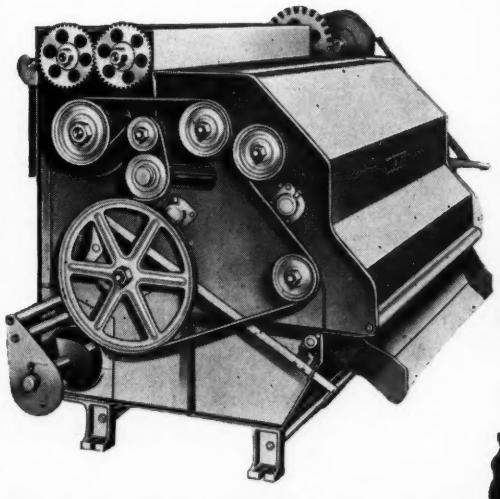
North Carolina Crushers Rename Directors

At the annual business meeting of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association held during the joint convention of North and South Carolina crushers at Myrtle Beach, S. C., on June 20 the entire board of directors was reelected for 1950-51.

They include: T. F. Bridgers, Wilson; C. FitzSimons, Columbia, S. C.; Paul Keller, Clayton, incoming president; J. D. Medlin, Maxton; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, retiring president; Irvin Morgan, Farmville; L. M. Sneed, Raleigh; L. M. Upchurch, Raeford; and W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro, new vice-president.

when space and installation time are limited . . .

we recommend the



1950 MITCHELL CONVERTIBLE MACHINE

only 4 feet high

Simple to install in place of plain feeders or obsolete, worn-out extractor-feeders. May be converted at any time into either of our larger models . . . Standard or Super Unit. *Write for our bulletin.*

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for more than Forty-Five Years

DALLAS, TEXAS